THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

GOLD.

The Bulls and Bears of New York—Struggle to Push Up the Premium—Wall Street in a Fever—An Opportunity for Boutwell.

As will be seen by the following reports from this morning's New York papers, yesterday was a field day for the brokers of Wall street.

The Gold Room.

This is what the *Herald's* financial editor says:—

The exciting drama which is undergoing enactment in Wall street does not flag in interest. The scene to-day was more particularly confined to the Gold Room, where a shouting mass of brokers were wedged the whole day long. The excitement at the different offices was hardly less intense. The gold dials were anxiously consulted as the fluctuations were consecutively announced by the bell.

The earliest operations comprised a renewal of the bear sales, which were made on the strength of the announcement that the Government would anticipate the payment of the November gold interest at the rebate of six per cent. The official announcement was posted at the Sub-Treasury by General Butterfield as soon as received from Washington. Under these sales the price went off to 141⅛, but here the "bulls" came in and bought all that was offered, until they put the price eventually to 144¼. The reactions to-day were more frequent and wide, and at times amounted to two per cent. The price surged up and down in this manner until it finally closed at 143¼. The effect of these changes may be easily fancied.

When it is remembered that it has been the habit of brokers to speculate in gold for their customers at a margin of oftentimes only a few per cent., the hurrying to and fro as margins were obliterated and required renewal, the scramble to catch the rising metal and the frantic bidding may be conjectured. The gross clearances at the Gold Bank to-day were of so large an amount that they had not been made up at the adjournment of the Board. The transactions to-day were on a still larger scale than yesterday, and so frequent that Register Mersereau, of the Gold Room, was compelled to call in an assistant, and their joint labors in recording the fluctuations occupied twelve columns of the index.

The still singular feature of the speculation is the willingness of the clique to pay carrying rates instead of exacting borrowing rates for their gold. They thus continue to sugarcoat the pill which the bears have been swallowing ever since the present movement. The more conservative spectators of the field prophesy the culmination of the market at no distant day. As gold rises it brings out a larger and larger line of sellers, and the clique are so piling above them a mass of gold, which, like a reversed pyramid, widens as it goes up. To keep the market up they have to keep buying. The gold which they are said to have bought is variously estimated at from twenty to thirty millions. They are paying the most extravagant rates of interest on the currency equivalent of this amount.

Those Terrible "Bulls" and "Bears."

To-day the rate changed from "flat" (or no interest) in exceptional instances to one-quarter per cent. per day, or at the rate of ninety per cent per annum. While the "bears" are tempted to sell in order to earn this interest, the "bulls" respond by advancing the market as they did to-day. Where the deadlock will end is a matter of pure vaticination. The "bulls" defiantly announce that they will carry out their programme of putting up the market day by day, sending round each twenty-four hours for the difference in the margin, by which gradual process they hope to obliberate the shorts one by one, and yet without producing a panic or bankruptcies that would endanger their own plans. The exporting merchants, who at first thought an advance would be so beneficial to their interests, are now beginning to complain that the scheme of high gold does not work so successfully. Could they borrow the gold for future delivery at any reasonable rate they would be jubilant. But the "bull" cliques are unwilling to undermine their own position, and hence refuse to lend except at rates which put an end to further negotiation. Where the articles to be exported are such as to be immediately shipped, and the cash gold sold against their consignment, there is less complaint, and then only on the score of the low rates for exchange, the fall in which almost neutralizes the profit arising from the advance in gold. In fact, the present combination must eventually defeat themselves, and bring gold in shiploads from Europe as the only equivalent for our exports. None know this better than the clique, and hence the general fear that in raising the siege they will play some desperate game, such as that of advancing the borrowing rate to figures which will compel their opponents to settle by purchasing the gold of them.

Irrepressible Fisk, Jr.

After speaking of the sensation in stocks on Monday, the *Times* remarks editorially:—

The second sensation related to the speculation and practical *corner* in gold. And here, about 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, appeared on the scene the inevitable and irrepressible Fisk, Jr. His presence in the Gold Room was signalized by the rapid rise in gold from 137⅝ to 141½ per cent., and by the offer of wagers for any part of $50,000 that the price would reach 145 per cent. The other engineers of the movement were not idle, nor had they been through the earlier part of the day. They not only *bulled* gold with a will, but talked freely of the warrant which they had from Washington that the Government would not interfere with them. The highest official in the land was quoted as being with them, and he, of course, controls the action of the Secretary of the Treasury and the New York Assistant Treasurer. Although this must have been known to be false, there were abundant rumors and suspicions insidiously spread around the street to create the belief or fear with good men that the administration would not interpose by further sales of gold from the Treasury, or extra purchases of United States 5-20s in exchange for gold. Among these rumors was one that the Gould-Fisk party were about to secure the services and influence of Mr. Corbin (the brother-in-law of the President), as President of the Tenth National Bank, which they have recently purchased, in connection with Messrs. Tweed and Sweeney. The consideration was to be $25,000 per annum—equal to President Grant's own salary! This was too monstrous for serious belief. We have reason to know it is wholly out of the chapter of probabilities with Mr. Corbin himself.

Let Boutwell Step In.

The *Tribune* concludes an editorial, which recites in brief the movements of the gold cliques, by saying:—

Now, under these circumstances, what should a sagacious Secretary of the Treasury do? Is it possible that we have one who is capable of missing his opportunity? He has an enormous over-supply of a particular commodity to sell, and the price of that commodity is now unusually and unreasonably high. He has notes outstanding, on which he is paying enormous interest, and he can to-day buy them up at lower rates than he could have secured at any time for months past. Can it be possible that any reason could prevail upon a business man to neglect such an opportunity? And why should not public business be managed on business principles?"

We beg Secretary Boutwell to perceive that the interests of the business community and the interests of the Treasury Department are here identical. The opportunity to make a great saving for the Government is likewise the opportunity to do a great service to the suffering interests which the gold gamblers have paralyzed. Let us have the premium on gold, now higher than it has been for many months past, and higher than it is likely to be again for months to come, realized for the benefit of the Treasury. Let us have the money thus realized invested in Government bonds, that there may be no suffering from any artificial scarcity of currency, and that the money of the Government may be made effective in paying debt and stopping interest. Such an opportunity may not occur again in years. Realize the premium of your gold; take advantage of the market for Government bonds. Sell your gold while it is high, buy your bonds while they are low, and thus make a double profit to the Government and relieve the business community. Can there be a question as to the business policy of such a measure?—can there be a question as to the duty of the Secretary to adopt it, and adopt it at once?

The Quotations.

The Gold Room was the scene of intense excitement throughout the day, the clique having made another advance of 3 per cent. in the premium, and held the market with great firmness throughout the day. Gold opened at 141⅝, sold at 141⅜, 144, 142½, 143⅝, 143¼, 143⅜, 141½, 142⅞, 143¼, 144¼, and closed at 143⅛@143⅜. Cash gold has been in good supply at from ⅛@⅝ per cent. for carrying until to-morrow.

EUROPE.

GENERAL NEWS FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

We make the following clippings from our European files of latest dates:—

An Exploded Insurance Company.

A large and excited meeting of policy-holders in the Albert Assurance Office was held at the London Tavern, Lord W. Hay in the chair. At one time the scene of confusion was of such a character that neither Mr. Price, Mr. Lewis, nor Mr. Morris could be heard. Amid a host of motions submitted to the meeting three were carried. The first rejected the scheme of the liquidators, and appointed a committee of policy-holders, who, in concert with other similar bodies, should consider the state of the company and report upon it: the second empowered the committee to test the liability of the shareholders in all the amalgamated companies; and the third declared in favor of the policy-holders having the control of the proceedings consequent upon the company's insolvency, the directors having forfeited the confidence of the meeting.

Pere Hyacinthe.

Father Hyacinthe, of Paris (whose apostacy from the Catholic Church was announced by ocean telegraph), was born at Orleans in 1827, was ordained a priest in 1839, and became Professor of Theology at the Seminary of Nantes. Afterwards he entered the order of Carmelites, and preached at Lyons, Bordeaux, and Perigueux, in the South of France, finally going in 1864 to Paris, where he has ever since been famous for his eloquence. His repudiation of the supremacy of the Holy See, and of the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, has no important significance in itself; but if he should employ his talents to induce others to take the same step, he may become a greater power in the religious world than he was before.

A Congress of Lawyers.

A "Lawyers' Congress," attended by some of the most eminent jurists of Germany, had just been held at Heidelberg, and had passed several resolutions on important social and judicial questions. Among these were the following:—1. Civil marriages should be recognized as a necessary principle of the relations between Church and State in the whole of Germany; and the State should make no objection to the marriage of persons of different religions. This was proposed by Dr. Gneist, and passed against a minority of one only. 2. That Government sanction should not be required for the formation of joint-stock companies or other associations, but that the liability of each member of such a company should be unlimited. 3. A written document acknowledging a debt should be taken as sufficient proof of such debt, independently of the circumstances under which the debt was incurred. 4. As nearly all the objects of punishment are more effectually obtained by solitary confinement than by any other system of imprisonment, such confinement should be recognized by law as the regulated mode of executing sentences which involve the loss of liberty; exceptions to this rule might be made when necessary, either by the Judge or the Governor of the prison. This resolution was passed almost unanimously.

A Bankrupt Countess.

The case of the Countess d'Alteyrac was again brought before the Court of Bankruptcy, London, in the form of an application to take the matter out of court. The lady, who is described as Junia Maria d'Alteyrac, commonly known as the Countess d'Alteyrac, otherwise Willoughby, of no occupation, was made bankrupt on her petition about five months ago, and being in custody at the time, her release was granted chiefly on the ground of illness. Assignees have since been chosen and accounts filed showing debts of £5973, against which she estimates the present value of her annuity at £30,000. The principal creditor in amount is stated to be M. Longchamps, a son-in-law of the bankrupt, who makes a claim on her of upwards of £2500. A resolution was submitted to the creditors to the effect that the assignees should receive the annuity of £1200 a year, the lady to continue in the receipt of £100 a month so long as it should be payable; and on its ceasing to be so the annuity to be equally divided between her and the assignees; this arrangement to continue until the debts are paid in full; and the bankruptcy to be annulled on the execution of the usual deed. After debate the resolution was withdrawn until the next sitting; and it was ordered that the Countess should receive an allowance of £30 a month. The Countess was present during the proceedings, and was briefly examined respecting one or two disputed proofs; but the details were uninteresting.

An International Rifle Match.

The following is Lord Elcho's letter to the London *Times*, proposing an international rifle match:—

SIR:—Looking at the great interest excited on both sides of the Atlantic by the recent international rowing contest, and to the friendly feelings of honorable rivalry in manly sports that have thus been, we may hope, lastingly established between the two great representative nations of the Anglo-Saxon race, I am tempted to ask whether the rifle might not be made auxiliary to the oar in strengthening these feelings and drawing closer our political relations.

The rifle used to be the far-famed weapon of the American; by its help the New World has been subdued and civilized; by its help America became a free State and our colony a great nation. In the mother country, a few years ago, rifle shooting was practised only by the deerstalker; it is now a national pastime, and we flatter ourselves we have not only the best rifles, but the best rifle-shots in the world. To what extent rifle-shooting is now practised in America we know not. We have seen excellent American military breech-loaders and repeaters, but we hear of no match rifles or American Wimbledon. It cannot, however, be that in these days of long range the skill of American riflemen is still only shown in barking squirrels at sixty yards, as described in Cooper's novels. The race of old "Leather-stocking" and "Hawkeye" doubtless survives, and it is perhaps not too much to hope that a team of American marksmen, following the example of the Harvard crew, may be tempted to cross the Atlantic and try the mettle of our crack shots. Should they honor us by so doing, I may venture to say that nowhere would our cousins be more heartily welcomed than before the butts at Wimbledon.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
Stanway, September 4. ELCHO.

EXPLOSION.

Blowing Up of the Standard Oil Works in Pittsburg—Seven Persons Injured.

From the Pittsburg Commercial of yesterday morning.

Yesterday morning, shortly after 8 o'clock, an explosion occurred in an old still in the Standard Oil Works, situated on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, half a mile below the Sharpsburg Bridge, which resulted in the serious injury of several persons, the destruction of one still containing nine hundred barrels of oil, and the damage of two other stills. An alarm was sounded from Box 83, corner of Butler and Thirty-eighth streets, and the engines from that district were soon on the ground. Some time afterwards the alarm was repeated, and the entire Fire Department was called into service.

A report was freely circulated that several persons had been killed, and others badly injured, which greatly increased the excitement, and hundreds flocked to the scene of disaster. A telegraphic despatch was sent down town, to the effect that the entire works would probably be destroyed, and a large number of oil merchants repaired to the scene in carriages, and by the street railway. Our reporter, on visiting the works, ascertained the following facts.—

Shortly after eight o'clock a large still, which had recently been repaired, and into which about nine hundred barrels of crude oil had been placed, exploded on the top, scattering the burning oil about the adjoining stills. Next to the exploded still was a new one, about being completed, and upon which several men and boys were employed. They were from the boiler works of Messrs. Statler & Son, Nineteenth street, and were more or less injured from the burning oil. It was impossible to check the flames of the exploded still, and no effort was made to save it. The injured men were conducted as soon as possible to the office of Dr. Hanna in Lawrenceville.

Adjoining the new still are four smaller ones, all in operation, and efforts were directed towards saving them, and preventing any further explosions. The first of these four soon took fire at the "manhead," which seemed to be leaking, and for two or three hours burned with great fury. It was supposed to contain about two hundred barrels of oil, and for an hour or more an explosion was momentarily expected. Streams of water were kept constantly playing upon it, but with no perceptible effect, except perhaps to keep the "manhead" cool. After the entire department had been summoned, by the second alarm, a greater volume of water was thrown upon it, and the flames were finally subdued about two o'clock in the afternoon. No further damage was apprehended to the works, and soon after the engines began to leave the ground. The oil in the exploded still was still burning, but it was so remote as not to endanger any other part of the works.

The Standard Works are owned by a company composed of Messrs. James A. Hutchinson, Lockhart & Frew, R. Robinson & Co., N. Holmes & Sons, John Harper, and Michael Graver. The works are among the largest in the country, and carry a very heavy capital. There was no insurance upon the stills, as no risks are taken upon them by the insurance companies. The loss will not exceed $15,000, while it may fall below that figure.

Two large crude oil tanks, of about eighteen thousand barrels capacity each, and both nearly full, stand within the inclosure, but these remained intact, as did also an underground tank into which oil was being drawn off, by means of pipes, from the stills where the fire was burning. The agitating house was also uninjured. When the extent of the works, the large quantity of oil in the tanks, and the nature of the fire are considered, it is surprising that so little damage was done.

The exploded still had been repaired about two weeks ago, and it is supposed that some existing defect had then been overlooked. Others are of the opinion that there must have been considerable water in the crude oil which had recently been put into the still, and that the explosion was caused by the generation of steam. The exact cause of the explosion, however, will probably never be ascertained.

The fire will not interfere materially with the operation of the works, as the stills not injured will be worked until the others are repaired. The exploded still will be abandoned altogther.

THE REAL ISSUE.

What the Democracy in Pennsylvania are Fighting For.

The Washington (Pa.) *Reporter*, a Republican journal of much influence in the western part of the State, in its issue of the 8th instant, thus defines the issues in the present contest in this State:—

"The issue of repeal of that amendment is here directly made, and its friends must meet it squarely, and without equivocation or faltering. This is really one of the main issues of the coming campaign, and it would be wise for us to fully comprehend the fact. Let it be distinctly understood that the repeal of the resolution ratifying the fifteenth amendment is one of the principal objects for which the Democracy are fighting in Pennsylvania. The election of their Gubernatorial candidate is really secondary in importance to the accomplishment of this end, the great struggle is made for the control of the Legislature, and we would have Republicans there and elsewhere to understand that such is the fact, and to become fully alive to its importance. The gauntlet has been boldly thrown down, and the Democracy of Pennsylvania now, as heretofore, make the contest one of open and unrelenting hostility to the negro. * * * * If the consent of Pennsylvania to the fifteenth amendment is abrogated; if in fact all the results of the war so far as this State is concerned are plucked from our grasp, themselves alone must bear the blame. 'Ye knew your duty and ye did it not.'"

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Prison cases were before the Court to-day.

John Leary, a pigmy, was convicted of the larceny of three shirts. Like a little bird of prey hovering over its intended victim, he watched a woman at her washing, and when she went into the yard to hang up some clothing he slipped into the room, and quickly slipped out again with three shirts under his arm. The lady, however, showed she was not to be trifled with by at once chasing and capturing this wee bit of a thief and giving him into the hands of the law.

Thomas Welsh was acquitted of a charge of assaulting and battering his wife. The much abused spouse, having effected the imprisonment of her master for several weeks, neglected to make her appearance before the jury. The indictment was submitted without evidence.

Thomas Tuttle was tried upon the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill police officer Albert Murphy. It was testified that the officer, standing at Eighteenth and Callowhill streets, heard the cries of murder and fight in a house just above Nineteenth street, and went there to quell the disturbance. Upon entering the house he was attacked, and the defendant cut his forehead with a knife.

The defense denied that Tuttle took part in the attack upon the officer, but set up that the latter beat him most brutally. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Peirce and Brewster.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This morning Edward Paxson, Esq., presented a petition for the removal of John H. Lyster, who was appointed one of the return inspectors by the Board of Aldermen for the coming election, and the appointment of George W. Moran in his stead, stating as his reason that Lyster was disqualified because he had left the division in which he was to act. The matter was continued until notice to Lyster should be given.

In the same connection William L. Hirst, Esq., notified the Court that he would soon file a petition praying their Honors to review the whole list of appointments, vacate the positions, and themselves make nominations, on the ground that the Aldermen acted in caucus without consulting those whom they intended to appoint.

Marine Disaster.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The pilot boat Hope reports speaking steamer Prince Albert on the 22d instant off Fire Island. The steamer reported that she broke part of her machinery, and was laying to to repair. The same vessel was seen yesterday cruising off Fire Island, and as the steamer was very fast, supposed her to be a privateer or something of that sort.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Jail Delivery at Lancaster—The Pennsylvania State Fair—Conspiracy to Release Yerger from Prison—Indian Depredations in the Northwest.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE STATE.

Escape of Prisoners from Lancaster Jail—A Reward for Their Capture.

LANCASTER, Sept. 24.—Samuel C. Hambright and John Frankfort escaped from the prison in this city last night. Hambright has fair complexion, grey eyes, brown hair, slim body, and smooth face; height, five feet four and a half inches, and is aged eighteen years. Frankfort has florid complexion, grey eyes, brown hair; five feet six and three-quarter inches in height, aged thirty years, weighs about one hundred and thirty-five pounds; anchor marked on right arm, and has sandy goatee. Twenty-five dollars reward is offered for the arrest of Hambright, and one hundred dollars for Frankfort.

Pennsylvania State Fair.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 24.—The State Fair which opens on Tuesday next, promises to eclipse any similar exhibition of the kind ever held in the State. The entries to this time are more numerous and varied than ever before in the history of the society. Several herds of the finest cattle in America are already registered, and a number more are expected. The fruit department will be especially magnificent, and that of agricultural implements will be one of the greatest features, as extensive arrangements have been provided for their display. Entries close on the Monday evening previous to the fair.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Conspiracy to Release the Murderer Yerger.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 24.—Eight of the nine soldiers who have been under arrest at camp for conspiracy to assist in the escape of Yerger were yesterday removed to the State Penitentiary under a strong guard. One of the prisoners is sick, and remains in confinement in camp. No further arrests have been made. There is good reason to believe that the attempted release of Yerger was being engineered by parties from New York, their pay to depend upon the success of the conspiracy.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was not in session to-day, and the members are enjoying an excursion around the bay by railroad, by the way of Alameda and San Jose.

The "Red Stockings,"

of Cincinnati, reached Sacramento to-day, and will arrive in this city to-night. They will play the first game of base ball with the Eagle nine of San Francisco on Saturday.

Banquet to Central P. R. R. Officers.

The citizens of Sacramento have tendered a public banquet to the officers and directors of the Central Pacific Railroad, to take place on the 28th of September.

Indian Depredations.

The Indians in Northern California are becoming hostile. A party of savages have given the commander of Fort Bidwell ten days to release several Indians held as prisoners in the fort, otherwise they will be taken by force. The settlers are anxious to exterminate the whole band, but the military authorities refuse their permission to so summary a proceeding. The Indians of Arizona are still active throughout the Territory, and numerous depredations are reported.

The San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Flour in fair demand and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1·55@1·57½ for choice shipping. Legal-tenders, 72½.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 24—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for account, 92¾. American securities easier. 5-20s of 1862, 82; of 1865s, old, 81¾; 1867s, 80¾; 10-40s, 74. Stocks dull. Illinois Central, 92½; Erie, 24; Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—11·15 A. M.—Cotton—middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales. The sales of the week were 56,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and 11,000 for speculation. Stock 442,600 bales, of which 69,000 are American. California Wheat, 10s. 9d. Flour, 24s.

LONDON, Sept. 24—11·15 A. M.—Turpentine, 26s. 9d.@27s.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Stocks very unsettled. Gold, at 12·30, 135 cash and 133 regular. 5-20s, 1862, coupon 119; do. 1864, do., 119; do. 1865, do., 117⅝; do. do., new, 117⅜; do. 1867, 117⅜; 10-40s, 109; Canton Company, 57; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 178⅝; Erie, 35⅛; Reading, 93⅜; Hudson River, 160; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 90⅛; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 107⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 183½; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅛.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	185⅝	Chi. and N. W. pref.	85
N. Y. and Erie R.	35⅜	Chi. and R. I. R.	108
Ph. and Rea. R.	94⅜	Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	84
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93⅜	Pacific M. S.	74⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	104	Gold	135½
Chi. and N. W. com.	75⅜	Market panicky.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Sept. 24, 1869.

Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of the current week will be memorable days in the annals of Wall street, which have no counterpart since the close of the Rebellion. On Tuesday evening we quoted gold easy at 137⅜; to-day we quote at 162 at 11·45 A. M.! The closing price yesterday was 143⅜, and the opening sales this morning were made at 150, a difference of 12 per cent. in 1½ hours! It would be preposterous to attempt to connect the present panic with any events at home or abroad now passing, or with any possible complications in our political relations with Spain or any other European power. The real cause is no other than the result of a vast combination of the moneyed powers of this country, having their headquarters in Wall street, with possible ramifications in the chief capitals of Europe, with the design of "bearing" the stock market. That they have been successful, even beyond their most sanguine expectations, the result in the Gold Room shows, but the consequences, in a commercial point of view, cannot yet be arrived at.

As a matter of course, foreign exchange is utterly demoralized, and notes cannot be quoted at present. Importers whose orders have been already executed and on the ocean will suffer fearfully if the advance in gold should continue. But we think this highly improbable. Even whilst we write we learn that within the last ten minutes the premium in New York has dropped from 162 to 148. It is impossible to quote the market; the excitement is so intense that the manipulators of the movement have themselves become intoxicated with their own success.

Railroad and other speculative shares are indirectly aimed at by this attack on gold, and the result, though not quite up to the point anticipated, is of sufficient importance to bring ruin on hundreds who in an unguarded moment allowed themselves to be inveigled by interested parties to invest for a prospective rise. It is greatly to be regretted that these men must suffer the penalty of their folly, whilst the really guilty ones line their pockets with the fruits of it. But it must be so, nor can the result be averted until men have brains as well as money. If the millions which will be lost in the present wild panic had been invested in business or commercial enterprises instead of being thrown away on wild and reckless speculation, the entire country would have been benefited, and many a ruin averted.

The quotation for gold at this writing, 12·30 P. M., is 135, and there is a probability that before the market closes it may fall below the thirties. Under these circumstances, it may be seriously doubted if we have any money market for the nonce.

There was a fair degree of activity in the Stock market this morning, and prices generally were steady. State loans were neglected. City 6's, new, sold at 101.

Reading Railroad sold at the opening as high as 47⅛, b. o., closing, however, at 47@47 1-16. Pennsylvania Railroad was dull at 56 bid. Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 120. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28½, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56¾.

Canal shares were inactive. 35⅜ was offered for Lehigh Navigation. New York and Middle Coal sold at 4⅜.

Bank and Passenger Railway stocks were neglected.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, N.ls.c.	101	500 sh Read.s60wn.ls	47⅛
$400 do....New.	101	100 do...s5&i.	47 1-16
$50 Pa 6s, 3 se..c.	109	100 do...s5&i..	47⅛
3 sh Cam & Am R.	120	100 do..........	47
100 sh Ph & E...b30.	28½	200 do........	47 1-16
31 sh Leh Val R.ls.	56¾	100 do.......c.	47
200 sh N Y & M.....	4⅜	100 do..........	47
400 sh Read R.ls.b30.	47⅛	100 do.......c.	47
100 do...rg&i.	47 1-16		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s 2 se.....	106½	100 sh Reading..b30.	47⅛
$6000 Pa Cp 5s......	93½	200 do...2d&i.	47
2 sh Bk of N Am.	233	200 do......ls.	47
18 sh 2d & 3d St R.	45	200 do....ls.c.	46·94
9 sh Leh Val R.	56¾	400 do.....b30.	47⅛
80 do.......ls.	56¾	200 do..........	47⅛
8 sh Penna R..c.	56	400 do......ls.	47⅜
200 do..........	56	100 do.....s30.	47⅜
100 do.s5wn&i.	56	300 do......ls.	47⅜
100 do.........	56	200 do...ls.b30.	47⅜
100 do.........	56	100 do.......c.	47⅜
100 do.....b30.	56½	100 do.......c.	47⅜
300 do......ls.	56	100 do......b8.	47⅛
200 sh Reading.....	47	100 do..........	47⅛
100 do..........	47	100 do.s5wn&i.	47⅛
100 do..........	47	100 do.........	47·44

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh Gold l....	88	100 sh Read RR....	47⅜
50 sh Leh Val R...	56¾	500 do..ls.b30.	47⅛
80 do.........	56¾	400 sh Phil & E R..	28⅛
70 do.........	56¼	400 do.....b30.	28½
32 sh Penna R..ls.	56⅛	100 do......b5.	28⅛
100 sh CataPf.s60wn	37½		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119@119¼; 5-20s of 1862, 121@121⅛; do., 1864, 119@119½; do., 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do., July, 1865, 117⅞@118; do. do., 1867, 117⅞@118; do., 1868, 117½@117⅞; 10-40s, 109@109⅛; 6s, 106⅞@107⅛; Gold, 150.

—The receipts of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for the month of August, 1869, were .... $299,034·44
For the same period last year .... 252,870·50

Increase .... $40,103·94
For eight months of the present year .... $2,014,205·68
For the same period last year .... 1,693,951·77

Increase .... $320,233·91

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Sept. 24.—Passed in, barque Ann Elizabeth, from Turk's Island for Philadelphia; barque Ann Western, from Liverpool for Philadelphia; also, two barques, names unknown. The number of vessels at the Breakwater have increased since yesterday.

Passed out, schooners Florence Shay, from Philadelphia for Messina; also, schooners Julia Johnson, Samuel W. Johnson, and Joseph Baymore, and a barque, name unknown. Wind N. E. and stormy.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The steamer Rattlesnake, from Philadelphia, reported ashore yesterday, struck a rock in Hell Gate, and was run ashore on the marsh to prevent her sinking. She has eleven feet of water in her.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—Cleared, ships Dirigo, for Liverpool, taking 28,000 sacks of wheat, and Grace Darling, for Baker's Island via Honolulu. Sailed, ship Ladye Love, for Cork.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 24.—Arrived, barque Wayfarer from Rio, for orders. Passed in for Baltimore, brig Red Wing, from Rio.

Also, passed up for Baltimore—Barque Brothers, from West Indies, and brig Jeremiah, from Matanzas. Passed out, steamer Nipsic for Bremen.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

GLASGOW, Sept. 24.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........SEPTEMBER 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........68 | 11 A. M.........74 | 2 P. M.........76

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Bertha Temple, McFirr, Liverpool, Peter Wright & Sons.
Schr Marshall Perrin, Packard, Commercial Point, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr S. H. Cady, Wood, Commercial Point, do.
Schr D. G. Floyd, Weeden, New London, do.
Schr Dirigo, Snow, Charleston, do.
Schr Minnie, Errickson, Annapolis, do.
Schr C. B. McShain, Quigley, Annapolis, do.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Williams, Washington, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, Washington, do.
Schr J. C. McShain, Kavanagh, Annapolis, do.
Schr Sidney Price, Price, Key West, do.
Schr S. T. Wines, Hulse, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr E. Sinnickson, Winsmore, Boston, do.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Boston, do.
Schr H. B. Gibson, Jones, Brewster, do.
Schr J. Truman Gibbs, New Bedford, do.
Barge T. Connelly, Magruder, New York, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Annie W. Weston, Davis, 40 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Altavela, Reed, 14 days from Cardenas, with molasses to C. M. O'Callaghan—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Brig Mary E. Dana, O'Neill, 6 days from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co—vessel to S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Vesta (late Waite, who died at Cardenas), Stevens, 16 days from Cardenas, with molasses to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, 3 days from New York, with salt to C. S. Crowell.
Schr W. R. Genn, Small, 6 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Schr Essex, Nickerson, from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr E. M. Waite, McRay, 12 days from Calais, with lumber to Baker & Co.
Schr Hyne, Glover, 5 days from Fox Island, with stone to captain.
Schr M. M. Merriman, Babbitt, from Taunton.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Sept. 24.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:—
Young, Finley & Co., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Onward, with stone to Cunningham & Son.
J. H. Hetzell, with lumber, for Camden.
Mary Ann, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.

DISASTER.

The large iron steam propeller Rattlesnake ran on a rock at Hell Gate, at 8 o'clock A. M. yesterday, making a hole in her bottom. Her captain was compelled to run her ashore at the mouth of the Kills, between Randall's Island and Westchester county, where she now lies submerged, loaded with coal from Philadelphia, bound east.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, hence, at Antigua 2d inst., and sailed 4th for Nevis.
Schr B. Reed, Gregory, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 21st inst.
Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, hence, at Boston 22d inst.

FOURTH EDITION

NEW YORK.

Crazy Operators—A Lull in the Excitement—The Failures—Money Tight and Stocks Fluttering.

EUROPE.

France on its Mettle Again—The Byron Scandal—A Revelation from Byron's Own Pen to be Published.

FROM NEW YORK.

[FOURTH SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

The Bulls Alarmed at a Rumor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—When gold had reached 62½ it was rumored that Secretary Boutwell was coming to the rescue and would swamp the bulls. The alarm was well heeded, and the bulls turned and sold short, sending the market to its former evel.

Boutwell to the Rescue.

The announcement proved correct, for it has since been ascertained direct from the Treasury Department, that Secretary Boutwell has advertised to purchase four million bonds, and sell four millions gold to-morrow. There is a lull in the din of excitement, and all are holding back contemplating the scene of the morning's fray.

Letting Them Easily Down.

Creditors are as lenient as possible and letting the unfortunates down as easily as the circumstances will permit. Otherwise many of them would be totally swamped.

The Rich and Poor.

The most reliable of our old houses held aloof, fearing to enter the whirlpool which promised fortune and threatened destruction all at the same moment. Some have grown rich by chance, and hundreds of the oldest and usually wisest gold speculators have been rendered penniless.

Bidding 160.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—2 P. M.—A prominent operator, Albert Speyers, is bidding 160 for gold, and no one will sell to him, supposing him to be crazy.

Business Stopped.

All brokers have ceased doing counter business. Several very large houses are reported to have failed. At 1·30 P. M. gold stood at 136.

Money Tight and Stocks Unsettled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—2·15 P. M.—Money is very tight at 7, with ¼ commission. Exchange, long sight, 4½; short, 5½.

Stocks unsettled. Intense excitement continues in the Gold Room. The quotation at this moment is 135.

Failures.

Albert Speyer, the party referred to as being crazy, has failed, and has been sold out under the rule; also, William Beldon.

2·30 P. M.—Gold, 133½.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The National Musical Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The constitution and by-laws of the Musical Convention designate that the name of the organization shall be the National Musical Congress, and provide that the active members shall be delegates from choral societies, being entitled to representation therein upon the annual payment into the treasury of the sum of one dollar for every ten members, and the said representation shall consist of one delegate for every dollar thus paid, whose certificate, signed by the president and secretary of the said society, shall be deemed satisfactory evidence of his membership. Professional musicians and other persons may be admitted to active membership by a rule of the board of directors, and each member shall pay one dollar annually. The officers shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, librarian, and twenty directors, all elected annually, and shall constitute a board of management, holding office until their successors are elected. The congress will hold annual sessions at such places as the board of management shall designate.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Army of Tennessee—The Coming Reunion—Our Late Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Army of Tennessee, committees were appointed to correspond with General Wilson, to make suitable arrangements for holding a meeting of his cavalry corps in this city on November 17. A resolution was adopted authorizing the committee of arrangements to extend a special invitation to such officers of the regular army and late volunteer service as said committee may see proper. The following were also adopted:—

Whereas, Subsequently to the call of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, to be held in the city of Louisville on November 17, 1869, its President, the distinguished General John A. Rawlins, has departed this life;

Resolved, That the Committee on Commemorative Decorations be instructed to prepare such commemorative decorations as will appropriately express the esteem and affection in which the memory of the illustrious deceased is held.

Resolved, That General Eli Parker be and is invited to deliver an eulogy on the life, character and services of the lamented deceased.

FROM EUROPE.

France on Another War Tack.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The *Gaulois* asserts that France has sent a note to Prussia and Baden declaring that she will regard the annexation of the Grand Duchy of Baden to Prussia as a *casus belli*.

The Byron Scandal to be Settled.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The *Guardian* says that a manuscript in Lord Byron's own handwriting will soon be published, which will settle the question raised by Mrs. Stowe.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 24.—Bark is held firmly at $39 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Flour is quiet, but steady; 600 barrels sold in lots for home consumption at $5·25@5·62½ for superfine; $5·50@6·25 for extras; $6·50@7·75 for Northwestern extra family; $6·25@7·25 for Pennsylvania do.; $6·75@7·75 for Ohio do. do.; and $8@10 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is not so strong; 30 barrels sold at $6·25.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but holders are firmer in their views, owing to the advance in gold. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·50@1·52, and 5000 bushels Indiana do., for shipment, on private terms. Rye is lower; 1000 bushels Western sold at $1·12. Corn is quiet; sales of yellow at $1·16@1·20, and mixed Western at $1·11@1·13. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Western at 62@65 cents.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is decidedly firmer. We quote wood and iron-bound Western at $1·27@1·30 per gallon.

CENTRAL STATION HEARINGS.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Police Station, Anderson Gallagher had a hearing on the charge of robbing a tavern, No. 1317 Shippen street, of $155 in cash and a coat. Owing to the absence of testimony, the prisoner was held in $3000 bail for a further hearing on Tuesday next.

John Diehl, accused of shooting his wife at No. 1004 Poplar street, was recommitted to prison for a further hearing on the 1st proximo. Dr. R. O. Shelmerdine testifying that the condition of Mrs. Diehl was such that he could not pronounce her out of danger.

Edward Mooney, for the theft of a package of fancy goods from the store of Messrs. Langfeld, Litchen & Co., No. 241 Market street, was held in $800 bail to answer.

R. H. Adams and J. H. Foust were both held in $2000 bail for a further hearing on the 27th inst., on the charge of using false and forged passes upon the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

—Southern Republicans have been suggesting that either Governor Wells of Virginia, Governor Scott of South Carolina, or General Stokes of Tennessee, would make a good Secretary of War.

—A letter is in circulation in Chautauqua County, signed by Commodore Vanderbilt, in which he pledges himself to purchase the Cross Cut Railroad town bonds at par, provided Mr. Bemus is renominated.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SENATOR SUMNER ON THE POLITICAL ISSUES OF THE DAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Senator Sumner's carefully considered speech delivered before the Massachusetts Republican State Convention we submit to our readers in full, because this speech, we think, may be considered not only as the voice of the Republican party of Massachusetts, but as the programme of this party for 1869 throughout the country; and because, since his great exhaustive and unanswerable speech in the Senate on the Alabama claims, the opinions and pleadings of Mr. Sumner on public affairs attract a larger degree of public attention than ever before.

In the speech we have the views of the Senator on the negro question, in connection with Southern reconstruction and the fifteenth amendment; on the money question, in connection with the redemption and repudiation; on the Alabama claims, in connection with Canadian annexation, and on the Cuban question, touching the policy of Spain and the policy of the United States. The burden of the speech, however, is upon "the national freedman and the national creditor," or the negro and the national debt. The Senator takes a gloomy view of the present condition of things at the South; the mischief resulting from Andrew Johnson's defection is not yet over; the faithful Southern Unionists are suffering terribly under the growing reaction; there is no peace in the ex-Rebel States; there we still tread on smothered fires; our information from all that section is most painful; old Rebels are crawling forth from their hiding places; the lawless Ku-Klux clan still maintain their reign of terror, and "there is only one thing that these disturbers can feel—power, and they must be made to feel it—the power of an awakened people, directed by a Republican administration!"

From all this we may calculate upon a terrible overhauling of the recent Southern elections after the reassembling of Congress; for the hint is broadly suggested, not only to the South but to the administration itself, in Sumner's declaration that we must, in the matter of equal rights, have security for the future before we can admit the late Southern Rebels into copartnership in the Government. We are pointedly told that the battle on the negro is not yet finished between the Republicans on one side and the ex-Rebels of the South and the allies of the Northern Democracy on the other. We fear, indeed, that in Sumner's estimation Greeley has been too fast in his recognition of the Walker Liberal Republican party of Virginia.

In considering the Democratic party upon "that standing menace of repudiation, by which the national credit at home and abroad suffers so much," Mr. Sumner enlarges upon the different branches of the money question. He says that repudiation is confiscation; that the propositions to redeem the debt in greenbacks and to tax the national bonds mean repudiation; that the extra interest we have to pay on the debt results from these schemes of repudiation; but still he contends that in view of the overwhelming disasters of repudiation this thing is impossible. All this is plain sailing under the wing of General Grant; but we are not very sanguine of a speedy return to specie payments, through the mere conversion of greenbacks into national bank notes.

On the Cuban question the cautious Senator thinks that Spain ought to and will have to relinquish the island; but that as yet the Cubans do not present a case for the concession of belligerent rights. Worst of all, the administration of Cespedes, according to the Senator, remains in doubt upon the question of the abolition of slavery. But what, we may ask, does this signify, in view of the annexation of Cuba? for the moment the island is ours slavery therein ceases to be. We apprehend that Massachusetts would rather have the tariff and the custom house receipts on Cuban tobacco, sugar, and coffee, than the island free of cost. At all events Mr. Sumner appears to be perfectly indifferent as to the settlement of the Cuban question.

Not so is he in reference to the Alabama claims. He adheres to his speech in the Senate; but he leaves it to England to determine what reparation to offer, and to the American people to determine what reparation to require. He pronounces the project of taking Canada for indemnity as impracticable, but is satisfied that the laws of gravitation will bring about annexation. In short, Mr. Sumner's proposes to fight this State campaign in Massachusetts on the "almighty nigger" and the national debt in all its bearings, leaving Cuba, the Alabama claims, Canada and Mexico to take their chances in the drift of events. We see, too, that in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New York, as in Massachusetts, the Republicans will push their fight on the negro and the debt, upon which they are in full accord with the administration; that they will leave Cuba and the Alabama claims to take their chances, and as far as possible will avoid, as in Maine, all divisions and all entangling alliances on whisky and lager beer. Let the reader turn from this programme to that of the Democracy at Syracuse and draw his own conclusions. We think that, backed at last by the administration on the nigger and the debt, the game is still in the hands of the Republican party, and that even in New York it will most likely do better this fall than it did last fall, when it had to pull against all the strength and all the spoils of Andy Johnson.

TURKEY PREPARING FOR PEACE.

From the N. Y. Times.

Four vessels have very recently left this port laden with firearms, and a fifth is upon the point of starting. Their cargoes consist of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Enfield and two hundred and twenty-five thousand Springfield rifles, which have been purchased from the United States Government, for account of the Porte, by his Excellency Blacque Bey, the Ottoman Minister at Washington.

Nor are these the only preparations which the Ottoman Government is making in this country for the preservation of peace with her powerful neighbor. It is establishing an armory in Turkey upon the plan of our armory at Springfield, for the fabrication of small arms, and the machinery for it is now constructing in this country.

These are facts pregnant with curious reflections. It is less than five years since the Sultan has seen fit to send to us a diplomatic representative. He now passes by all the armories of Europe to equip his army from American arsenals and his new armory with American machinery. This is a compliment to American mechanism for which in the name of our ingenious craftsmen we make a bow.

But what do these large purchases of arms, these stealthy military preparations, portend? That is the question which will be upon the tongue of every one who reads what we have written. We think we can answer it. Turkey has within a very short period turned over a new leaf. Her statesmen no longer accept the reproach made against them by Gibbon, of being only camped in Europe. Formerly the army and also the civil service consisted exclusively of Mussulmans, who assumed to be the sole rulers, proprietors and natural defenders of the soil; all other natives or subjugated people being *rayahs* or serfs. She was isolated like China by a natural mass of waters, holding as little communication as possible with other nations. Her Government was the extreme barbaric expression of absolutism, under which no right was respected, no virtue protected.

This epoch in the history of Turkey is rapidly passing away. The Government is beginning to recognize the right of the governed; it is opening and encouraging intercourse with foreign nations; the present Sultan has disregarded the tradition which prohibited the sovereigns of Turkey from quitting the empire; the schools of learning in Europe swarm with youthful Turks; academies of science are being founded within the empire; the despotic rule of former times is being transformed into a *quasi* constitutional government through the Tanzimat, with a responsible Ministry, of which the Sultan is the executive. The Porte now abounds with Christian as well as Mussulman functionaries; the Koran, which used to be the sole law of the land, has been superseded by statutory and constitutional enactments based upon the Napoleonic code; and more recently the Prussian *Landwehr* has been adopted, which furnishes the immediate occasion for the large purchases of arms which we have announced. To give efficacy to these and other reforms in contemplation, Turkey needs peace. Unhappily she has a neighbor on the North who is disposed, or at least suspected of a disposition, to sow dissension between the Christian and Turkish population; to thwart every scheme of reform; to propagate intrigues and seditions among the serfs, and to gratify a Muscovite passion to see the Russian standard float from the dome of St. Sophia.

It is to counteract this Northern influence, as we understand it, that Turkey is arming, in accordance with the Napoleonic maxim, that Providence is always on the side of the heaviest artillery. With an army well equipped with American arms; with an armory mounted with improved American machinery, she expects the Czar will forbear to disturb her while she goes on with the railroad and other national improvements, for the prosecution of which peace is indispensable.

In this laudable purpose we wish the Turks every success. When we have supplied them with all the arms they require for their defense, we shall hope to send them our agricultural and mechanical implements, some of our idle ship carpenters, a selection of our school books, and at last, if they will receive it, the Bible. Thus equipped, the Sultan may defy the Czar "and the rest of mankind."

SUMNER BLUNDERING.

From the N. Y. Sun.

Senator Sumner at Worcester made a speech. He argued against recognizing the Cubans in any way. His reasons were various, but here is the chief of them:—

"I am unwilling to make any recognition of them so long as they continue to hold human beings as slaves. A decree in May last, purporting to be signed by Cespedes, abolished slavery; but I am not sure of this decree, especially in view of another in July, purporting to come from the same authority, maintaining slavery. Until this is settled we must wait."

Considering that Mr. Sumner is chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, he ought to be better informed. He could easily have got the information. Mr. Morales Lemus, the Cuban representative in this country, would gladly have furnished it to him in the most authentic and unquestionable form, if Mr. Sumner had chosen to ask for it. In the Constitution of the Cuban republic, adopted at Guimaro, April 10, 1869, article 24 reads as follows:—

"All the inhabitants of the republic are entirely free."

Mr. Sumner will notice that this is not "a decree signed by Cespedes;" it is the Constitution of the republic, and is superior to all decrees. No person in authority can set it aside. President Cespedes cannot do this. He has never undertaken to do it. The decree of July which Mr. Sumner tells us he has seen must have been an imposture.

In his earlier days the heart of Charles Sumner was true above all to the rights of man. Liberty was his idol, and his worship was ardent and noble. But now in his age he looks coldly on at one of the grandest events in the history of liberty; at a people of half a million proclaiming the freedom of half a million of their own slaves, and offering them all the political rights which, at the risk of life, property, and honor, they are claiming for themselves. Do we say he looks on coldly? The truth rather seems to be that he beholds the inspiring spectacle with aversion; and all because he fears that any active sympathy with the achievement of Cuban freedom may interfere with some pet theories of his concerning abstract principles of international law.

How are the mighty fallen! What a difference between the Charles Sumner of 1849 and the Charles Sumner of 1869! If in that better time some prophet had warned him of what he would now be doing, he would have indignantly responded:—"Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?"

AN ARTIFICIAL CRISIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The American people have not formed the most cordial and exalted opinion of the governing or misgoverning character of Spain. We must avow this with all candor and with due emphasis. They have been reading, of course, that Spanish authority—as at Cadiz and Havana—butchers its subjects without remorse; that Spain is bankrupt and improvident; and that her officials—on this side of the water at least—are as little trustworthy as are her soldiers hardy or fiery. Nevertheless they will, we venture to say, rejoice to cherish any better judgments of their moral adversary in the art of government and war. They will do this if only for the sake of the party of earnest Republicans, the intelligent and well-ordered efforts of whom will, we hope, at some day give tone and shape to the national character of Spain. But it may be the time for a higher rating of Spanish capacity and feeling has come. General Sickles, if the reiterated London report is to be accepted, has become alarmed, and has withdrawn his note.

This result Spain owes to her own fearlessness, says the London *Times*. She has "met an imagined affront with immediate defiance," and while her conduct "may savor of unreason, it does not partake of the nature of bravado." It is further said that if driven to extremes our national contemporary will give battle. Altogether it appears that the people of Spain, determined that Cuba shall pay in blood and bitterness of soul the evil expense of their pride and unthrift, are wroth with these United States. Let us be pardoned if we say that some of this anger, if not fictitious, is indulged in the spirit of fear. Let us grant, too, that the Spaniards are chivalrously though ignorantly attached to the cause of their territorial integrity. But what if it now turns out that the Spanish Government have shown no disposition to quarrel, and that General Sickles has found no occasion to withdraw his note?

Such seems to be the tenor of our Washington advices, and the inference we are permitted to draw. To the proffered mediation of the United States the Government of the Regent have replied with a simple and amicable declination. We have not as yet officially heard that General Sickles has conveyed a threat of recognition to those to whom he was accredited with friendly instructions. All that we positively know is that the Spaniards are exercised with an imaginary trouble, and are aggravating a real danger. Further, we have the assurance that our own Government is in no manner moved by the news from Madrid. But one theory remains to us for the temper and activity which the Spaniards have shown on the first hint of General Sickles' communication, and the reticence of their government as to its actual contents, and the expressed friendly disposition of the United States. Spain is about to play her last card for the unhappy stake of Cuba, and perhaps is not sorry to avail herself of an artificial crisis to stimulate the flagging energies of her people.

HOOSAC.

The Four-Mile Tunnel in Massachusetts.

The present condition of the work on the great Hoosac Tunnel is described by a correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, who says:—

"The tunnel is making progress at the rate of about ten feet a day, which, with headings leading from the central shaft left entirely out of the question, would admit of its completion in less than five years. The Messrs. Shanly have four years and a half (until March 1, 1874) to complete their contract, and are constantly increasing their facilities for work, so that there appears but little doubt of their ability to end their work within the given time. At the present rate it will take about a year longer to sink the central shaft. In company with Mr. Pratt I stepped up in front of the drilling machines to observe their operations. They evidently do their work effectually. There were drills to the right of us and drills to the left of us, and a shower of stone dust came down on our heads from the working of other drills above us. It was a place no one would care to remain in long if he could easily get away, and how the miners stand it is a mystery. To be immured in such a gloomy dungeon any way is bad enough, but to be shut up with such a terrific clatter about one's ears adds ten thousand fold to the discomfort.

"Up to August 31 the east heading had reached a distance of 5983 feet from the portal. The present depth of the shaft is 675 feet, and the bucket is attached to a sort of elevator, which runs down in grooved timbers to within fifty feet or so of the bottom. A minute and a half to two minutes is usually the time occupied in hoisting or lowering a bucket. It was at this place that thirteen workmen lost their lives, October 19, 1867, in consequence of the burning of the buildings over the shaft, by which means all chance of escape was cut off. The water quickly filled the bottom of the pit, and the bodies could not be recovered for a full year. This accident occurred at the depth of 583 feet. There have been other accidents at this shaft, and no longer ago than the 30th of June three men were killed while descending in a bucket. The engine ran away from the one in charge, allowing the bucket to descend with great rapidity, and to strike upon some timbers by the way, throwing out the three men, while a fourth, by some miraculous means, saved his life by jumping, all four landing upon the wood work by the side. The shaft is twenty-seven feet by fifteen, and is filled for a part of the space with timber work. There is now a series of ladders upon the sides extending to the bottom, by means of which the men might escape in case of any accident in the hoisting apparatus.

"Arriving at the west shaft, a party of four was made up to accompany the superintendent, Mr. H. H. Pratt, to the bottom and to the west heading, some eighteen hundred feet beyond the shaft. The distance between this shaft and the west portal is about twenty-five hundred feet, and it is in this section of the tunnel that a large brick tube is being constructed to guard against the caving of the demoralized rock, which has caused so much trouble and about which so much has been said. The brick tunnel will reach to within some three hundred feet of the shaft. The descent at this point is made in a sort of box elevator, open on one side to admit a car, such as the rocks and debris are taken out upon. One of these elevators is coming up while the other is going down. The depth is 318 feet, or ninety-eight feet more than the height of Bunker Hill Monument. Rubber suits were again brought into requisition, and rubber boots also put on, for the bottom is in places very wet.

"To journey to this heading is a more difficult matter than running in on a car at the eastern end, and it involves a little hard work. With Mr. Pratt as a file leader and our 'lamps dimly burning,' we march away from the shaft through the darkness, occasionally tumbling over a piece of rock or a timber; some five hundred feet from the end we are forced to clamber up over the rocks several feet, for the heading at this end is carried forward at the top instead of at grade, as at the other end. There is a noise as of half a dozen cotton mills, and as many rushing, shrieking locomotives; as we draw near the end of our journey, and after jumping aside several times to avoid imaginary cars, we gather from Mr. Pratt, who shouts in our ears at the very top of his voice, that the drilling machines are in operation. Here, as at the other end, the drills are driven by compressed air, which is also used to ventilate the tunnel. The rock now being worked through, however, is much harder, although of the same kind, and the progress made is somewhat less, averaging about three feet a day. Nitro-glycerine, instead of powder, is to be used in blasting, in the course of the present month, and it is conjectured that four feet per day will then be made."

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice. 25½

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. 22½
Also, WOOL SACKS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24½

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS.—THE UNION REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE have made arrangements for MASS MEETINGS as follows, viz.:—

FRIDAY, September 24.
Germantown—Hon. A. W. Henszey.
Butler, Butler county.

SATURDAY, September 25.
Harrisburg—Hon. C. Delano.
Holmesburg—Hon. A. W. Henszey, Captain J. P. Ross.

MONDAY, September 27.
Lancaster—Hon. C. Delano.
Monongahela City—General Harry White.

TUESDAY, September 28.
West Chester—Hon. C. Delano.
Middleburg—F. B. Rauch, Esq.
Bedford—Thomas J. Bigham, Esq.
Tionesta.
Washington—General Harry White.

WEDNESDAY, September 29.
Clearfield.
Apollo, Armstrong county.

THURSDAY, September 30.
Norristown, Montgomery county—Hon. C. Delano, Benjamin Haywood, Esq.

MONDAY, October 4.
Mauch Chunk.
Pittsburg—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

TUESDAY, October 5.
Beaver—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
New Brighton—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

WEDNESDAY, October 6.
New Castle—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

THURSDAY, October 7.
West Greenville—Hon. John Scott, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.
Kittanning—Hon. G. A. Grow.
Butler.

FRIDAY, October 8.
Meadville—Hon. John Scott, H. B. Swope, Esq.
Clarion.
Tyrone.

SATURDAY, October 9.
Erie—Hon. John Scott, Hon. G. A. Grow, H. Bucher Swope, Esq.

JOHN COVODE, Chairman.
GEO. W. HAMERSLY, M. S. QUAY, W. J. P. WHITE, S. F. GWINNER, Secretaries. 9 18

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETINGS will be addressed by JAMES M. SCOVEL AND CHARLES J. HOLLIS, at the following places:—

MOUNT EPHRAIM, FRIDAY, September 24, 8 P. M.

MARTIN'S HOTEL, MERCHANTVILLE. Hon. William H. Grace, late editor of the "Irish Republic," will address the meeting. SATURDAY, September 25, at 7½ P. M.

CAMDEN COURT-HOUSE. TUESDAY EVENING, September 28, 7½ P. M.

WATERFORD. FRIDAY, October 1.

SATURDAY, October 2. AT MASS CONVENTION, CHEW'S LANDING. 9 21 9t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, September 17, 1869.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE, on FRIDAY, September 24, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable in relation to the approaching election.

By order of the Board of Directors,
9 18 6t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th inst.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscribing or in instalments of twenty five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid for in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed in instalments from date of payment.

Subscription books will be opened October 1, and closed November 1, next.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at their office, No. 303 WALNUT Street, on and after Friday, October 15, 1869.

9 21 10t CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22 tf Secretary and Treasurer.

DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT FIXED PRICES. Magnificent stock of the best Pianos of various manufacturers at lowest prices. Establishment of the One-price System, and Immense Reduction in Prices. The Finest Pianos in the market.
CHICKERING & SONS' PIANOS.
MARSCHALL & MITTAUER'S PIANOS.
IHNE & SON'S PIANOS. NEW PIANOS TO RENT.
WILLIAM H. DUTTON,
9 7 1m Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.

J. E. GOULD, NO. 923 CHESNUT Street, is selling Steck & Co.'s and Haines Bros'. Pianos and Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs *nearly as low as at any former time.* 8 26

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, FOURTEENTH DISTRICT. ROBERT KNOX MILLER. 9 22 12t*

CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on MONDAY, October 4. Introductory Lecture by Professor MORRIS, at 8 o'clock P. M. 9 21 12

OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20, 1869.

An Election for TEN DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held, agreeably to charter, at the Office of the Company, on MONDAY, October 4 next, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.
9 20 14t J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents, FIFTH and WALNUT Streets. 9 2½

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9f26t*

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.—The Board of Managers of the PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and remain closed until October 1st. A. E. DOUGHERTY,
9 10f4t Treasurer.

JOSE POEY, Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 735. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY, Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 735 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 28tf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26§

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Cost, $1,093,604·26. Market value,	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank $116,150·08; Cash in drawer 413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Theophilus Paulding, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, Edmund A. Souder, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, Jacob Riegel, Spencer McIlvaine, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, John B. Semple, " A. B. Berger, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13
CAPITAL .... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS .... 1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS .... 1,193,843·43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR .... PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES .... VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR .... A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS .... SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 291 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.
Thomas T. Tasker, Charles Spencer, John A. Wright, Arthur G. Coffin, John M. Maris, William Divine, S. Morris Waln, John B. McCreary, J. B. Lippincott, James Long, James Hunter, E. H. Worne.
In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
Special advantages offered to clergymen.
For all further information address
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital .... $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869, $513,279·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, Daniel Haddock, Jr., John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 3§

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.

1115.—HOPKINS' HOOP-SKIRT AND CORSET MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOMS, No. 1115 CHESNUT STREET.
Our CHAMPION SKIRTS better and cheaper than all others. 19 to 50 springs, 95c. to $2·25. Our Keystone Skirts, 20 to 60 springs, 60c. to $1·40; New York made Skirts, from 20 to 40 springs, 45 to 75c.
R. Werley Corsets, $2·50, $3·50, $4·50.
Beckel Corsets, from $1 to $7.
Thomson's "Glove-fitting" Corsets, from $2·20 to $5.
Mrs. Moody's patent self-adjusting abdominal supporting Corsets, from $3 to $7—highly recommended by physicians, and should be examined by every lady.
Over 40 other varieties of Corsets, from 75c. to $9·50.
Skirts and Corsets made to order, altered and repaired.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 7 23 3m
WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, STATEN ISLAND.
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill, and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. 9 17 fmw3m
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, Miss Sallie Higgins was run over at Franklin and Poplar streets by a beer wagon, and injured slightly. She was removed to her home, No. 1004 Girard avenue.

—The following persons were admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Ernest Schilling, aged forty-three years, residing in Christian street, near Front, shoulder dislocated. Michael Traner, aged fifty-four years, residing at Eleventh and Pine streets, leg fractured. Matilda McMurrey, aged twenty-three years, residing at Sixteenth and Spruce streets, collar bone broken. John Dougherty, aged eleven years, residing at No. 428 Carpenter street, arm broken.

—It will be remembered that in the early part of August a stand in front of the jewelry store of George A. Eno, at the southeast corner of Eighth and Chesnut streets, was removed to an alley-way close by, broken open, and robbed of jewelry to the value of $1300. The theft was committed in broad daylight, and the thieves escaped with their plunder. The matter was placed in the hands of Detective Officers Taggart and Smith, of the Detective Bureau, Walnut street, above Sixth, and these efficient officers ferreted out the thieves, who had gone to New York, and from there to Columbus, Ohio. In this latter city the fugitives broke into the jewelry store of Gates & Harrington, and were arrested, but the evidence against them was not sufficient to warrant a binding over. Detective Taggart, who was close on their track with a requisition from Governor Geary, reached Columbus in time to secure the prisoners, who are named Edward Magee and John Anderson. They have been brought to this city and committed to answer the charge of robbery at Eno's store.

—About 6½ o'clock last night, John Diehl, a German, residing at No. 1004 Poplar street, where he keeps a lager beer saloon, attempted to kill his wife, Wilhelmina Diehl. As far as could be ascertained, he had been drinking for some time past, and yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, he beat his wife with a chair. Later in the day he quarrelled with his wife about a revolver that had been stolen, and going out, returned some time after with another revolver, and while his wife was standing in the bar-room shot her twice, one ball entering the back beneath the left shoulder blade, and the other striking her in the right leg above the knee. After the shooting he went up stairs and sat down, and was shortly after arrested. He had written a letter to his sister and brother-in-law, in which it is alleged he states that he intended to kill his wife and himself. The letter is in German, and is in the hands of the police. Mrs. Diehl was carried up stairs, and the services of Dr. Brown were immediately procured. She at present lies in such a condition as to render the result of her injuries doubtful. She is about 35 years of age, and has no children. No cause or provocation for the act, other than a casual quarrel, has been assigned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 143⅛.

—The amount of gold being sent from England to New York is placed at $2,000,000.

—Travellers to Turkey must have passports vised by the Turkish Minister or a Turkish Consul.

—The Agricultural Fair of the Montgomery County and East Pennsylvania Society commenced at Norristown yesterday.

—Griffin, the engineer who, it is alleged, caused the terrible Mount Hope disaster, is on trial at Milford, Pa., for the offense.

—The steam collier Battlesnake, of this city, ran on a rock at Hell Gate yesterday, and went down. She will probably be saved.

—Shurman, the negro charged with abstracting unsigned bank notes from the Treasury Department, was yesterday found guilty.

—The Rev. Dr. Brooks, of this city, was yesterday elected Trustee of the National Universalist Convention, in session at Buffalo.

—James Bell, colored, the supposed murderer of John Henry Green, at New Haven, on Monday last, was arrested yesterday at Bethel.

—In Columbus county, Georgia, on Sunday last, a planter named Baker quarreled with a party of negroes, and shot dead one named William Jones.

—Revenue officers seized $10,000 worth of tobacco in the store of Edmunds, Pettigrew & Co., at Memphis, on Wednesday, for non-compliance with regulations.

—John Rooney, a New York internal revenue officer, charged with fraud, has been discharged, there being no evidence to connect him with the alleged crime.

—Adam Van Allen, formerly Cashier of the First National Bank of Albany, has been arrested and held to bail, charged with having used canceled revenue stamps.

—General Sheridan, Senator Thurman, of Ohio, and his two daughters, and Dr. McKinney, of the Central Pacific Railroad, are at Louisville, *en route* to Vera Cruz, Mexico.

—The story set afloat in Virginia that General Canby offered to withhold the application of the test oath, if he could be elected United States Senator, is officially denied.

—The sloop ships Macedonian and Savannah returned from their summer cruise on Saturday, and have been lying at Fortress Monroe. They will be at Annapolis, Md., to-day.

—The steamer Guardian, from Memphis for Little Rock, struck a snag at Red Fork, in the Arkansas river, on Wednesday, and sunk. The boat will be saved, but her valuable cargo is lost.

—Senator Sumner is accused of saying that a decree had been issued by the Cuban patriots maintaining slavery, and the alleged assertion is proclaimed untrue by Cubans.

—Detectives yesterday made a raid on the house of Henry A. Marchand, Marks street, St. Louis, and discovered a large quantity of counterfeit tickets and dies. Marchand was arrested. He is believed to be at the head of a gang of counterfeiters.

Foreign Affairs.

—Lord Shaftesbury has been made Justice of the Court of Appeals.

—Pere Hyacinthe's defection causes the religious papers of Paris much grief. They treat the matter very seriously.

CITY COUNCILS.

Report of Proceedings in Select and Common Councils Yesterday Afternoon.

Select Branch.—President Stokley filled the chair.

The usual batch of communications came in. They included one from the Board of Port Wardens, announcing a vacancy in their number, caused by the death of the late J. R. Penrose.

A petition for the grading of Levering street, Twenty-first ward, was presented by General Jones.

Mr. Hodgdon, of the Committee on Water, presented a report embodying a statement of the necessity for laying water pipe in Race street, in Kensington avenue, and in various other streets. This was agreed to.

A resolution directing the Department of Surveys to extend the boundaries of Long lane from Federal to Wharton streets, was offered by Mr. King. It was agreed to.

Mr. King also presented a resolution providing for the pavement of footways in Independence Square with substantial flag-stones. This was referred to the Committee on City Property.

Certain transfers in items of appropriation to the Department of City Property were recommended by Mr. Smith. They were agreed to.

Mr. Smith presented another report, with caudal resolutions, providing for the pavement of footways in front of the city lot on Brown street, between Corinthian avenue and Twenty-first street. To it he offered an amendment.

Mr. King moved to indefinitely postpone the entire subject. Not agreed to.

The committee's resolution then passed.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee on Schools, introduced an ordinance appropriating $900 to the Controllers of Public Schools for work upon the Southwest Grammar School, Seventh section. This was agreed to.

A resolution was presented prohibitory of the washing of pavements after the 22d inst., between the hours of 6 A. M. and 7 P. M., until the Chief Engineer of the Water Department gives public notice that the water supply is ample for all legitimate purposes.

An aqueous argument resulted, and the resolution passed as offered.

The ordinance appropriating $13,327 to pay the workmen employed by Henry Bickley, street contractor, $6241 to Mr. Crawford, $7006 to Mr. McGlue, and $4254 to Mr. Reed, was called up as special order of the day.

Mr. Barlow being called upon for an opinion, said that the money could come only out of the original appropriation for street cleaning.

Doctor Kamerly demanded a statement of the reason that the city has for believing that this money, if paid to Crawford, will be paid over by him to his unpaid workmen. Viewing the precedents of the case, the Doctor said he could not do otherwise than favor Crawford's carrying the case into the courts.

Mr. Barlow explained that the amount in question was only two and a half months' payment to Mr. Crawford. The amount was fixed by the arbitrament of third parties.

The ordinance, after further debate, passed finally, without calling the ayes and nays.

The ordinance from Common Council changing the election place in the Third division of the Third ward was postponed.

The resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider a communication from the Louisville Commercial Convention was concurred in.

The ordinance appropriating $100,000 to the Park Commissioners was concurred in.

Also, one directing property-owners in Foulkrod street to pave and curb it.

Also, one ratifying the action of the Mayor in offering a reward for the detection of the parties who shot Revenue Detective Brooks.

Also, the resolution directing the opening of Vienna street, from Belgrave upward.

Eight bills, including an appropriation of $100,000 to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park (see Common Council), were concurred in. Then the chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—This branch met at the usual hour, President Joseph F. Marcer in the chair.

A communication was received from Gideon Clark, Master Warden, announcing a vacancy in the Board of Wardens of the port of Philadelphia by the death of John R. Penrose, who was elected in May last for two years.

Mr. Hanna presented a communication from H. S. Lansing & Co., offering to lay stone foundation pavement on Broad street, from Coates to Reed, at $4 per square yard, the city retaining the old pavement. Also, an ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings in the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-seventh wards.

Mr. Cline presented his resignation as a member of the Committee on Water, which was accepted.

Mr. Hanna, chairman of Committee on Water, of Common Council, made a report, with an ordinance annexed, making an appropriation of $25,000 to the Water Department for supplying the city with water, which was agreed to.

Mr. Ray, of Committee on Highways, of Common Council, presented a report in favor of opening Woodland street, with a resolution to that effect. Agreed to. Also, a resolution to open Kingsessing avenue from Forty-sixth to Seventy-first street. Agreed to.

Mr. Miller presented a resolution to change the place of voting in the Sixth division of the the Nineteenth ward to the northeast corner of Franklin avenue and York street. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution to extend the lines of Broad street, and to authorize the location of Broad street in the Twenty-second ward. Agreed to.

The following bills were received from Select Council:—

One repealing the prohibition to lay water-pipe on the Township Line road and other streets.

Mr. Wagner moved to indefinitely postpone.

The yeas and nays were called and the motion lost—yeas 9, nays 33.

On motion it was referred to the Committee on Water.

Also, one for the laying of water-pipe on Race and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, one appointing a joint committee of three from each Chamber to inquire into the facts connected with the robbery of the Receiver of Taxes' office. Agreed to.

The following committee of Common Council were appointed:—Messrs. Huhn, Dillon, and Creely.

Also, one to tramway Holt's alley to Market street. Agreed to.

Also, one fixing the grade of Long lane, from Federal to Mifflin street. Agreed to.

Also, one changing the place of voting in the Eighth division of the Third ward. Agreed to.

Also, one from Department of City Property, with a resolution making certain transfers. Agreed to.

Also, one for footways on Corinthian avenue. Agreed to.

Also, one to repair the school building at Twenty-sixth and Thompson streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $998 to pay for privies to Southwest Grammar School, Seventeenth and Pine streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to protect citizens at the railroad crossing at Ludlow and Thirty-first streets.

Mr. Wagner moved to refer to the Committee on Police. Agreed to.

Mr. Evans offered a resolution changing the place of voting in the Fifth division of the Second ward to the northwest corner of Fifth and Federal streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Myers presented a petition for a gas lamp. Referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Shoemaker, of Committee on Finance, presented a report, with an ordinance, to pay for stationery for the Supreme Court, to the amount of $268·70. Agreed to.

Also, one for $798·64 for the presentation of the statue of Washington. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $2122·95 to the City Commissioner, to pay the inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary. Agreed to.

Also, one appropriating $45,000 to the Board of Health for cleansing the streets. Agreed to.

Also, one making an appropriation of $28,870·63 to the City Commissioners to pay for carrying out the provisions of the Registry law. Agreed to.

Mr. Jenner, of Committee on Conference relative to South Penn Hose Company, recommended that the resolution of Select Council, adding the Independence Hose Company, be acquiesced it. The yeas and nays were called and the resolution was agreed to—yeas, 24; nays, 14.

Mr. Ray presented a resolution for the paving of Oriana and other streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution for the grading of Dauphin and Twenty-seventh streets. Agreed to.

Also, one for the paving of West street. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley offered a resolution for the location of gas lamps on Pine street.

Mr. Huhn offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Police to inquire whether any officers on the police force attempted to be illegally assessed, at the recent extra assessment, in wards where they did not legally reside.

The following bills from Select Council were then taken up:—

One to prevent the washing of pavements during certain months. Agreed to.

Also, one relating to horses, sheep, cows, etc., running at large. Agreed to.

Also, one in reference to paying the warrants of the late street contractors. On motion to postpone the yeas were 36, nays 4.

Also, an ordinance to prevent the erection of wooden buildings. Referred.

On motion, adjourned.

—The steadfast determination of M. Victor Hugo to accept no correction of his blunder about the "Firth of Forth," the unswerving resolve to maintain his opinion against all evidence and all representation, simply because it was *his* opinion, is eminently characteristic of the French "litterateur," of whom omniscience is the creed. A story is told of the distinguished author of the "Consulate and the Empire" which strikingly illustrates this trait, and shows that the statesman was not inferior to the novelist in self-sufficiency and obstinacy. While writing the history of the First Napoleon, it was stated, with a certain show of pretension, by the press that M. Thiers, in his zeal for perfect accuracy in detail, would make a personal visit to all the great battle-fields of the French arms before entering upon a description of the engagements. This reassuring paragraph was a great comfort to those readers who care for strict adherence to truth in detail, and to such students of military history as desire profitable information. One of the earliest of these visits was made to Zurich, and the Landemann of the province was duly advised from Geneva to hold himself at the great man's disposal and afford him every assistance and information in his power. Resolved to obey his instructions to the letter, the Landemann read himself up in the battle of Zurich, studied the whole strategy that preceded it, learnt every detail of the conflict, and made himself as familiar with the locality as he was with his own garden. At length M. Thiers arrived, and the worthy Prefect received him with all fitting honors and accompanied him to the field. "Ha!" cried the great historian, "*nous y sommes.* This is the battle-ground of Zurich?" "Yes, Monseigneur. It was from that defile yonder the first battalions of Korsukoff's division defiled, and here, where we are now standing, stood Massena's staff;" while with all the readiness of preparation he went on to show how each portion of the field was occupied. M. Thiers turned his back to the scene, and, taking a field-glass from his pocket, directed his view towards the mountain range to the westward. "I see the Jung-Frau," cried he at last, with seeming enthusiasm. "Non, Monsieur. The Jung-Frau is far away to the south, and not visible from here," mildly remonstrated the Prefect. "N'importe! I see it; there it is!" "Pardon, Monsieur; but I should be sorry to leave you in such an error. The Jung-Frau is completely out of sight." "I don't care for that; I have an admirable telescope, and that is the Jung-Frau;" and so saying he turned on his heel and left the Landemann to fight his battle of Zurich for himself, fully satisfied that if the Jung-Frau was not in sight it ought to have been.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·40	MOON RISES	8·08
SUN SETS	5·54	HIGH WATER	4·59

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD,
C. J. HOFFMAN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOMAS C. HAND,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Cordova	London	New York	Aug. 28
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 1
C. of Limerick	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 4
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 8
Etna	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Sept. 11
Bellona	London	New York	Sept. 11
C. of New York	Liverpool	New York, via Hal	Sept. 11
Ohio	Southampton	Baltimore	Sept. 11
Union	Southampton	New York	Sept. 14
Malta	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Sept. 14
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 15
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Cordova	New York	London	Sept. 25
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
India	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 25
Paraguay	New York	London	Sept. 25
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Sept. 25
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 25
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 25
Cleopatra	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 25
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 30
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, NewYork, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr M. L. Vankirk, Walker, Newbern, N. C., Captain.
Schr Constitution, Booth, Salem, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Dorchester, do.
Schr M. Sewell, Frisbee, Portsmouth, N. H., do.
Schr J. Burley, Saunders, Providence, do.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, Providence, do.
Schr J. C. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 82, Brussau, New York, do.
Barge United Brothers, Moore, New York, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 26, Trump, New York, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coan, 22 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Hyne, Glover, 6 days from Vinalhaven, with granite to Barker Bros.—vessel to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Hazleton, Gardiner, 3 days from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr D. Pierson, Pierson, from Providence.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Fall River.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robeson, from New Haven.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 23.—Four barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

M. E. Kirkpatrick, with flour, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 23.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

W. H. Talmage; Ironsides; A. Allison; W. & J. Thompson; J. H. Davis; Fremont; C. Downer; and J. C. Russell, all with coal, for New York.

Young James, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 24.—The barges H. C. Campbell and T. L. Moor, with coal, left for Baltimore yesterday. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Stadacona, Cassidy, hence, at Londonderry 6th inst., via St. John, N. B.
Ship Hercules, Lincoln, hence, at Callao 25th ult. via San Francisco.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence, at Providence 21st inst.
Steamship Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.
Barque Irma, from Port Morant, Ja., 29th ult., for New York, was spoken 18th inst, lat. 35 30, long. 75 09, and was supplied with provisions. Capt. Fitzsimmons died on the 17th inst.
Barque Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, sailed from Cardenas 11th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Margaretha, Hammond, hence, at Texel 5th inst.
Barque Mary Russell Mitford, Berry, hence for Stettin, passed through Pentland Firth 4th inst.
Barque Normania, Roer, for Philadelphia, cleared at Londonderry 6th inst.
Barque Scud, Crosby, hence, at Malaga 5th inst. via Vigo.
Barque Melbourne, Horton, hence, at Antwerp 9th inst.
Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, from Porto Cabello via Bonaire, at New York 22d inst.
Brig Nellie Clifford, Littlefield, hence, remained at Sierra Leone 16th ult.
Brig Estelle, Delap, hence, at Helvoet 6th inst.
Brig Avance, Shultz, hence, at Cuxhaven 7th inst.
Brig E. H. Kennedy, Staples, hence, at Bath 21st inst.
Schrs Pathway, Haley, and Mary Ella, Thomas, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 19th inst.
Schr Mary E. Staples, Dinsmore, hence, at Portland 21st inst.
Schr Holwey, Bryant, hence, at Portsmouth 19th inst.
Schr Arthur Burton, Frohock, hence, at Portsmouth 21st instant.
Schr M. E. Rankin, Fuller, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 22d inst.
Schr Helen M. Condor, Condor, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 22d inst.
Schr Kate Walker, Warren, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bangor 21st inst.
Schr Addie Blaisdell, Garfield, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 21st inst.
Schrs James A. Crooker, Currier, and R. M. Brookings, Douglas, hence, at Bath 21st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Danish Government has given notice that on and after the 1st day of August, 1869, a fixed red light will be exhibited from the extremity of the north pier of Drago harbor, Baltic entrance to the Sound, and will continue to be shown throughout the year, with the following exceptions, viz.:—During the summer months, May, June, and July, and when ice renders entry to the harbor impossible. The light will be visible from N.NE. round by east to S.SW., and in clear weather should be visible from a distance of 2 miles.

Also, that during the month of October the following alterations will be effected in the buoys marking Schultz and Hastens Shoals, Kattegat:—

The red and black striped conical buoy, with staff and ball, marking the north end of Schultz shoal, will be replaced by a floating beacon with red staff and ball; and the floating beacon, with striped staff and red ball, marking the south end of Hastens shoal, will be replaced by a conical buoy, with red and white horizontal stripes, bearing a staff, striped red and white, surmounted by a red ball.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Sept. 7, 1869.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, September 30, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, Sept. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
Etna (via Halifax), Tuesday, Oct. 5, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN $100 | STEERAGE $30
To London 105 | To London 40
To Paris 115 | To Paris 47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool $80 | Liverpool $30
Halifax 20 | Halifax 15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer 30
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $88
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2 No. 132 South Wharves.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets, PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30

GIRARD TUBE WORKS
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. 4 1

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS,
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING PATENTS
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 9 17 1m

PATENT OFFICES,
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(Entrance on FOURTH street).
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SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT,
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PERSONAL.

ALL PERSONS HAVING GOODS DEPOSITED at RETTEW'S LOAN OFFICE, formerly northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets, which have remained over the legal time, are hereby notified to pay charges on the same at No. 28 N. ELEVENTH Street, or they will be sold at public sale on MONDAY, September 27, instant. 9 16 10t*

MERRICK & SON
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NORNY'S TASTELESS
Fruit Preserving Powder,
Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.
ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
5 28 4m No. North SECOND St., Philada.

AMUSEMENTS.

PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO., Proprietors and Directors
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The public are respectfully informed that a SEASON OF 12 NIGHTS OF THE PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA will be given in a style of excellence which will leave nothing to be desired, with a large and efficient Chorus, a grand Orchestra, and an unsurpassed array of talent.
OPENING NIGHT MONDAY, OCTOBER 4.
Further particulars in Sunday and Monday papers. 9 23 3t

WALNUT ST. THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 7¾.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 24,
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH.
When will be enacted Bulwer's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS.
CLAUDE MELNOTTE EDWIN BOOTH
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 25,
Shiel's Romantic Play of
THE APOSTATE.
COUNT PESCARA EDWIN BOOTH
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock,
Will be enacted Bulwer's beautiful play of
THE LADY OF LYONS
CLAUDE MELNOTTE EDWIN BOOTH

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), Sept. 24,
BENEFIT OF LYDIA THOMPSON
And positively last appearance of herself and troupe.
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
SINBAD MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
Aided by her full troupe.
Concluding with the farce of
NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON as NAN
To-morrow (Saturday) Evening,
MONEY.
Mrs. John Drew and Company.
Monday—Boucicault's "FORMOSA."

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
Will be presented the first of a series of revivals, inaugurated with
THE MARBLE HEART; OR,
THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM.
Mademoiselle Marco LAURA KEENE
Assisted by the new company.
Doors open at 7; commences at ¼ to 8.
Seats secured six days in advance. 9 20 6t

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
GREAT BILL FOR THIS WEEK.
THE KIRALFYS IN TWO BALLETS.
New Piece—THE SULTAN'S FAVORITES.
THE DELAVANTI BROS., DE ROSA AND BALLET.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $400 per annum. Apply to JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE,
HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE.
No. 1328, 20 by 127. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN,
8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

No. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4112 and 4116 Spruce street, for sale or to rent. Apply to
C. J. FELL & BROTHER,
8 27fmwlm No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

TO RENT.

THE BOSTON
AND
Philadelphia Salt Fish Co.,
Having more room in their new building now going up than they wish to occupy,
WILL LET
A Portion of the Same, with Power.
The building is 56 by 83 feet, four stories high, with basement, situated on
Columbia Avenue, above Fifth Street,
Will be ready for occupants in forty days, and will have fifty horse power. Apply
No. 274 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 21 6t ROOM 12.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, NO. 1914 RITTENHOUSE SQUARE. House and furniture new. All modern conveniences.
CLARK & ETTING,
9 20 mwf5t* No. 711 WALNUT Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
Pure Cider and White Wine Vinegar, Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, etc. etc. All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE HOSPITAL BEDDING, CLOTHING, DRESSINGS, ETC.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 30, 1869.
Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1869, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of HOSPITAL PROPERTY, consisting of Bedding, Clothing, and Dressings, among which will be found the following, viz.:—
3,000 Bed Sacks.
2,500 Blankets.
4,000 Counterpanes.
4,000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers.
4,500 Hair Pillows.
5,000 Pillow Cases.
5,000 Linen Sheets.
15,000 Drawers.
25,000 Shirts.
3,000 Socks.
10,000 dozen Roller Bandages.
Also, Napkins, Cotton and Woollen Tape, Picked Lint, Cotton Wadding, Red Flannel, Saddlers' Silk, Linen Thread, 14,000 pounds Condensed Milk, 20,000 pounds Beef Extract.
All the above articles are new, and never have been used.
Catalogues, containing full particulars, ready ten days before sale.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
Twenty-five per cent. deposit required at time of sale, and all goods to be removed in five days.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. A. 9 23 4t

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

OUR TRUE COLORS.

A SMALL sheet published at Harrisburg, and known as the *Telegraph*, under the caption of "Sailing under False Colors," indulges in the following brilliant tirade, which we reproduce in full, with its own italicizings:—

"It has for some time past been intimated to us that THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, of Philadelphia, was in the market for sale to any party that felt disposed to become its purchasers. We were induced to believe these intimations from its evident and frequent attempts to levy black mail on Governor Geary. Failing in obtaining purchase money from either Governor Geary or the Republican State Central Committee, it has probably looked in another direction, with apparently better success. We have no cause to complain if the proprietors and editors of that journal sell themselves to the devil himself, if they are so disposed, and can profit anything by the operation. That is their affair, not ours. But we have a right to complain of their sailing under false colors. For months we have ceased to regard the Philadelphia TELEGRAPH as a Republican journal, notwithstanding its Republican professions. The pirates Semmes and Moffit were just as honest in their professions when they hoisted the *Stars and Stripes* for the purpose of deception, as is the paper in question when it sails under the Republican flag. The object is precisely the same in both cases. The pirates named were in the same service during the late war as is the Philadelphia TELEGRAPH at the present time. It is doing more for the Democracy under its false colors, or piratical flag, than any other Democratic paper; and we do not hesitate to expose its flimsy disguise. We intended long ago to have raised our warning voice against its false pretenses; and only regret that we have neglected that duty so long. *We now advise those having that paper in charge to take down their false colors, and hoist the name of Asa Packer at their masthead.* There is where it belongs, and where it should be. We also advise every Republican paper in the State to warn its readers, when they see quotations in Democratic journals from the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH, and represented as being from a *radical* or *Republican* sheet, that it is a barefaced and gross deception; and that the Philadelphia TELEGRAPH *is decidedly and emphatically in the interest of Asa Packer and the Democratic party.*"

Before we devote our attention to the above article, we desire to throw some light on the source from which it emanates. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* is published by one George Bergner, to whom we can do full justice only by stating what every person familiar with the iniquities of the State capital will fully corroborate, *that he is one of the most notorious and unscrupulous jobbers that has ever settled down in that place for the purpose of preying upon the public spoils.* During the administration of Mr. Lincoln he held the position of Postmaster of Harrisburg, and was again appointed to that position by General Grant, against the earnest protest of many of the best men in the central part of the State. Thus, in the first place, he makes a fair living from the General Government, and we must expect to find him entirely subservient to the politicians by whose influence he secured and continues to hold his office.

But the compensation which he receives from the Federal Government is a mere drop in the bucket compared with the amount which he extorts and extracts from the State Treasury. For a number of years past he has published, at the expense of the State, what is known as "The Legislative Record," and which purports to be a full phonographic report of the debates of the two houses of the State Legislature. To show what great service he does the State in the publication of this work, we will cite one or two samples of the manner in which he manipulates the labors of his reporters, in the interest of the unscrupulous plunderers who have brought our Legislature into such disrepute. On the 20th of last January, when the bill affecting the office of the Receiver of Taxes in this city was under discussion, in the House of Representatives, Elisha W. Davis delivered himself of some remarks, of which the following is the report as published in all the daily papers of this city on the following day:—

"If Mr. Melloy went into office, he would have the appointment of collectors to serve for one year, and these would be ready to issue bogus tax receipts enough to do great damage to the Republican party at the next election. So far as the newspapers were concerned, the *Dispatch* was *not Republican, for its editor was a staunch Democrat, and there was no use in quoting other guerilla sheets, some of which never supported the candidates of the party.* At least two well-known Republican authorities, the *Press* and *North American*, had expressed no dissatisfaction."

And now for the manner in which Bergner, in his "Legislative Record," contorts this passage in Davis' speech:—

"I care not how he refers to the papers. He (Mr. McGinnis) may believe what he pleases of what he sees in the *Sunday Dispatch*. No man can truthfully accuse the Republican party of what has been brought to the door of the Democratic party I do not say that paper proclaims to be neutral. It is not a Republican paper, and the gentleman knows it. You will not find any opposition to this bill in any of the Republican papers of Philadelphia. I refer you to the *Press*, to the *North American*, and all such papers as that."

It will be seen that Davis' assertion that the editor of the *Sunday Dispatch* is "a staunch Democrat," and his stigmatizing certain other papers of this city, including THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, as "guerilla sheets," *were quietly expunged by Bergner from the official report of the debate, thus permitting Davis to refer to the official record as a proof that he had been wilfully and maliciously misquoted and misrepresented by the press of this city.*

Another sample of Bergner's official phonographic reporting will suffice to show the obligations under which he daily placed the most obnoxious members of the Legislature. In the latter part of last May, Senator Osterhout read, as a part of a speech in the upper house, an affidavit by the President of the New York and Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad Company, in which it was charged that a member of the lower house from this city was attempting to secure certain legislation which would be of pecuniary benefit to himself and of corresponding pecuniary loss to the company. *In Bergner's official phonographic report we do not find a single line of the affidavit in question!* Our worthy city member was enabled to go before his constituents with the official report in his hand without any mention of his alleged corruption.

So much for the manner in which Bergner has acted as historiographer of our immaculate law-makers. And now for the manner in which he has been paid for expurgating the official record, and for sundry and divers other little jobs. These are so numerous and so frequently disguised and covered up that it is impossible to detect them all, but in the Auditor-General's report upon the State Finances for the year ending November 30, 1868, we find the following items of receipts from the State Treasury by him:—

35 copies of Purdon's Digest for Senate	$350·00
40 copies of Ziegler's Manual for Senate	80·00
Stationery, "etc.," for Senate	3,905·25
105 copies of Purdon's Digest for House	1,050·00
110 copies of Ziegler's Manual for House	220·00
Stationery (without the "etc.") for House	7,265·04
Publication of Daily Legislative Record, session of 1867, and preparing index to same	7,825·00
Publication of the same, session of 1868	24,920·00
Stationery furnished Commissioners to revise Civil Code	26·00
Advertising in *Daily* and *Weekly Telegraph* for proposals to sell State loans	400·00
Advertising in same, notice to holders of loans due after July 2, 1860	816·00
Advertising in *Daily Telegraph*, notice to holders of loans due after July 1, 1850, and before July 2, 1860	958·00
Advertising in *Daily* and *Weekly Telegraph*, for proposals for the redemption of $1,000,000 loans	1,824·00
Advertising in same, notice to holders of overdue loans	661·20
Advertising in *Daily Telegraph*, proclamation of Sinking Fund Commissioners	90·00
Advertising same in *Weekly Telegraph*	54·00
Advertising in *Daily Telegraph* for extension of public buildings	42·50
Advertising in *Daily Telegraph* certain letters of Governor Curtin	46·00
Advertising in *Daily* and *Weekly Telegraph*, notice to holders of loans due July 1, 1868	2,557·20
Total for year	$53,090·19

Thus it will be seen that Bergner received from the State Government, within a single year, over $53,000 *for services which were practically worthless.* About $7500 alone were received by him for certain advertising in his paper, which, in consequence of its meagre circulation, was equivalent to an actual throwing away of the money; and full $32,745 for garbling the debates of the Legislature in the manner we have set forth above.

Our readers can now see the nature of the source from which springs the above assault upon the loyalty and Republicanism of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The rings and cliques for whom Bergner acts as the mouthpiece have nothing to say in the management of this journal, and it is quite natural that they should endeavor to make it appear that we have sold out to Asa Packer and the Democratic party, and are no better than the pirates Semmes and Moffit. But those who have been steady readers of this journal since its foundation have not mistaken the colors under which we have always sailed, are still sailing, and intend to continue to sail. With the true principles of the great war party of the Union we are still, as we have always been, in hearty sympathy. Above all things, we desire to witness the triumphant success of the Republican party, and to contribute to its success in every possible way. *For this reason we are not disposed to uphold any of the incompetent, intriguing, and unscrupulous political tricksters who are endeavoring to render the Republican party of this city and State a mere stepping stone through whose agency they can raise themselves high enough to get their fingers into the public treasury and the pockets of the people.* If they succeed in the future as they have succeeded in the past, the party is doomed, and if the honest and respectable members of the party permit such to be its fate, its fate will be just what it deserves. We have been endeavoring to contribute our share towards its purification, conscious that we have the sympathy and support of the best elements which enter into it, and we shall continue in our present course, confident that honesty and capacity will prevail in the end.

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

AT a late meeting of the Board of Trade a report attacking the warehousing system was presented. It wound up, however, with a "lame and impotent conclusion," for, instead of recommending the abolition of a system denounced as injurious to American interests, it merely proposed the passage of a law providing that, upon the withdrawal of merchandise for consumption, the importers should be charged with "interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the whole amount of the duties upon such goods, wares, or merchandise, from the time of the entry of such goods for warehousing until the withdrawal of the same for consumption."

This proposition was justly denounced by one speaker as a petty and irritating exaction, while several others defended the warehousing system, and the consideration of the subject was finally postponed until the next meeting.

The pretext for the proposed new measure is that the Government, by failing to charge interest on imported goods from the moment they are warehoused, gives a donation equal to the amount of the proposed charge to foreign manufacturers and producers. This idea is wholly fallacious, for the Government simply abstains from a small-potato warfare on its own declared policy and from imposing an additional burthen, in a contemptible form, upon American consumers.

Goods in warehouse are properly made to pay all the expenses of storage and supervision, and the owners or importers of merchandise necessarily lose the interest on the value of their goods during the period that they remain in warehouse; but there is no plausible reason for adding to these charges an additional governmental exaction equivalent to the interest of the declared value of the articles imported, from the time of importation to the date of the withdrawal. While they remain in warehouse they are not a legitimate object of taxation, for their final destination is uncertain, and they are constantly liable to re-exportation to foreign countries. After this uncertainty is terminated by their withdrawal for consumption, they are rightfully placed, under the present system, on the same footing as goods newly arrived; and it would be almost as unjust to make the proposed charge for interest as it would be to make a governmental charge of interest on foreign goods from the date of their manufacture. At all events, the new exaction would be oppressive and impolitic, and it would have a strong tendency to accomplish, by indirection, what the authors of the report appear to be too timid to openly recommend, the abolition of the warehousing system.

If there are good reasons for such abolition, let it be done openly and directly, but it does not become a great Government to attack what is deemed an evil in an insidious and underhanded manner. The report alleges that the warehousing system has failed to materially facilitate commerce; that it inflicts positive injury upon our domestic manufactures; that it enables foreigners and their representatives to drive American importers from business; that "the people of this country are taxed to furnish to strangers conveniences injurious to themselves;" that it piles "upon the edge of the market" a perpetual reserve of competing goods which are "ready to burst upon it and derange prices at any time;" and that it "offers a premium upon foreign manufactures, and thus militates against our own."

"If these assertions are unqualifiedly true, and if no valid defense can be made of a system assailed by so many startling allegations, Congress should have no hesitation in destroying it at once by a direct law; and it is dangerous, as well as contemptible, to antagonize merely by petty taxation a system which is exercising such an injurious influence.

But the charges against the warehousing system cannot be substantially sustained. It may, occasionally, afford a few incidental advantages to the importers of foreign goods; but, on the other hand, it is of great service to American merchants, the American people, and the Government.

While it has failed to make the United States "the entrepot of a universal commerce," it has at least facilitated the re-exportation of foreign goods, and granted incidental aid of no mean importance to the shipping interests, which are, from exceptional causes, in a peculiarly languishing condition. The value of goods re-exported from warehouses, for the twelve months ending on the 30th of June, 1869, was $9,729,066. The sum was not very large, to be sure, but a great variety of articles were re-exported, and it would be unjust as well as ungenerous to interpose new obstacles to the recuperation of our mercantile marine at a time when it is still suffering so much from the devastations of piratical cruisers and other effects of the war.

It is true that a large proportion of the goods imported are warehoused. The figures for the twelve months ending June 30, 1869, are as follows:—

Entered for consumption	$252,101,392
" " warehouse	184,925,149

But a large portion of the goods warehoused were evidently put in store as a mere matter of temporary convenience, being speedily withdrawn. The importers as well as the Government were benefited by this transaction—the former by gaining time to obtain the gold necessary to pay duties, and the latter by obtaining all the revenues imposed instead of taking the chances of an auction of condemned goods, which might not have resulted in realizing, in all cases, the full amount of the duties. As a mere aid in increasing the revenues from imports, the warehousing system renders great service; and it is worthy of consideration whether it should not be maintained on this ground alone, even if no other argument in its favor could be adduced. While it protects the Government in this respect, it also protects American manufacturers from the damage to their interests which would occasionally result from the forced sale of large quantities of imported goods for default of payment of imposts.

More than half of the goods warehoused for any considerable period of time do not compete with American products, and the warehouse system performs an important function by facilitating the storage of large quantities of foreign articles entering into universal consumption, and thus guarding the people from extraordinary fluctuations in value, or an absolute deprivation of their accustomed luxuries. On the 30th of June, 1869, the total value of all goods remaining in warehouse was $62,427,590, and the four items of sugar, molasses, tea, and coffee made up far more than half this amount, viz.:—

Coffee	$6,737,058
Tea	4,435,843
Sugar, brown and refined	25,611,141
Molasses	1,932,042
	$38,716,084

In the present state of affairs in Cuba, it is not improbable that our supplies of sugar from that island may speedily be cut off. It is reported that the insurgents intend to destroy the crop, as far as possible, rather than suffer it to fall into the possession of the Spanish authorities. In view of this danger, the stock of sugar in warehouse was increased from 323,000,000 pounds in June, 1868, to 521,000,000 pounds in June, 1869. The warehousing system facilitated this increase, which may speedily become essential to the comfort of millions of American families, by not requiring an immediate outlay of capital for the payment of duties. Its abolition would greatly retard similar displays of prudential forethought hereafter in regard to tea and coffee, as well as sugar, and constantly leave the people dependent upon a thousand accidents or incidents of international warfare for their most necessary supplies. On this ground, also, the warehousing system should be sustained. Even if it does do some little harm, occasionally, to a few interests, it benefits many others, as well as the nation at large, and Congress will, we trust, be slow to adopt the proposition presented to the Board of Trade.

THE DEFECTION OF FATHER HYACINTHE.

JUST as the Church of Rome is preparing to hold with all possible pomp and dignity a great Œcumenical Council, which will reassert her doctrines and authority and inaugurate a fresh crusade against heresies of all descriptions that are undermining the influence of the Church, a new reformer has made his appearance in a protest against the doctrines and practices of Rome. Pere Hyacinthe, the great Carmelite monk, the most eloquent Frenchman of the day, whose broad and liberal views and fervent religious enthusiasm have been the wonder and admiration of thousands, and who wields more personal influence than any preacher in the ranks of the Roman clergy, has written a letter in which he announces his abandonment of his convent, and his determination no longer to preach as heretofore in the Cathedral of Notre Dame of Paris, giving as his reasons that he cannot obey the orders of the Holy See, and entering a protest before the Pope and Council against the doctrines and practices of the Roman Church, which he contends are not in accordance with the principles of Christianity.

The secession of such a man as Pere Hyacinthe is as heavy a blow as the Church could well have received at this juncture, and it will be well for Catholicism if the great council will candidly and dispassionately consider the reasons for this defection. Pere Hyacinthe is the representative—more advanced in his views, possibly, than the majority—of a very large class of French and German Catholics, who are dissatisfied with having the whole government of the Church at Rome in the hands of the Italian clergy. Men like Pere Hyacinthe mingle more with the world than do their Italian brethren, and they are able to study men as they exist in the present age; they are familiar with the currents of modern thought and ideas; and they understand plainly enough that if the Church is to battle successfully with its antagonists, it will have to abandon some of its obsolete ideas and practices, and bring itself to a realizing sense of the fact that things have changed since the time when the thunderbolts of Rome made thrones tremble.

The letter of Pere Hyacinthe has caused a profound sensation in France, and it is taken as a sign of trouble to come when the council commences its discussions. The secular journals, for the most part, commend the great preacher for his bold and fearless stand, while the religious press laments his secession. One journal says, referring to his letter, that "no such language has been heard in the French Church since the middle ages," which is true enough, but times have changed greatly since the middle ages, and the Church is impotent to suppress such a reformer as Pere Hyacinthe, who having now declared himself plainly as opposed to the principles and practices of the Church, will have less hesitation than ever in attacking the evils which he desires to see reformed. The defection of Pere Hyacinthe, as we understand it, does not necessarily mean an abandonment of the Catholic religion, but it is rather a protest against the abuses which have crept in, and which are destroying the influence of the Church. This was the attitude of the early Reformers, and Protestanism, as we know it, is rather the result of the infatuated action of the Church itself than of any desire of the Reformers to separate themselves from its communion. Pere Hyacinthe is the representative of the popular feeling in France, and he is the opponent of the Ultramontanism which is patronized by the Empress, and through her by such of the aristocracy as profess to have any religion at all. His protest is a significant sign of the times, and it will be interesting to note the effect it will produce in the Church itself, and upon those branches of it which are jealous of the preponderance of Italian influence in its councils.

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

James Fisk, Jr.'s New Paper.

News for you. Mr. James Fisk, Jr., who runs cabs, theatres, opera-houses, steamboats, Sunday schools, and railroads, is getting out a newspaper. Having penetrated the mysteries of every other excitable field of action he, burns to know what it is to assume editorial responsibility. He has walked the planks of steamers in a commodore's outfit; he has ogled and been ogled from that glaring and obtrusive box at the Grand Opera House; he run stock up and down like a Wall street Jupiter manufacturing and dispensing thunderbolts; he has provided free cabs, and *talked* of providing cheap steamboats; he has quarreled with Sabbath-school teachers and stage managers; the success of his "cheek" has been the object of the envy and detraction of all less successful men of like propensities, and now it is only natural that he should strive for one conquest more. That conquest is to be found only in newspaperdom. He longs to penetrate the secret of abuse, and probably we shall have flaming editorials of invective to which those of red-hot Brick Pomeroy will be but as frost and ice. This is no mere *canard* that I am repeating. Whether the newspaper ever appear or not, it is true that the project is now growing in the Fiskian brain. When and where it will appear, and by whom it will be edited, are questions yet to be answered. Its title even has not yet been decided upon. The *Daily Fizzle* would probably do as well as any other, and indicate with sufficient accuracy the quality of its success. It is understood, however, that a private telegraph is to extend from the editorial-room to the private box at the opera-house usually occupied by the big man. Intelligence from all parts of the world can thus be transmitted to him any moment between 8 and 12 P. M., without the necessity of his leaving the box, or scarcely turning his eyes from the stage. It would be interesting to learn whether the new paper (which, for all I know, may be one of several, *all* daily) is to have colored illustrations like the *Western World*. This would be useful in case of railroad accidents, even if it were possible to decide where the responsibility, or rather the Eric-sponsibility, rested.

Wall Street Yesterday

was in a high state of excitement. The Gold Clock, in Maiden lane, between Broadway and Nassau, was surrounded by about four hundred people, eagerly watching its incessant variations. "What's the time of gold?" may be said to have been the question. The hand on the face of the indicator kept jumping about every thirty seconds. All this was caused by the report that Vanderbilt had "cornered" thirty millions. The main features, however, connected with the astonishing fluctuations in gold will already have been made known to you by telegraph.

English and French Opera.

The English opera troupe continues to attract excellent audiences. On Wednesday evening while Parepa-Rosa was essaying the *role* of "Maritana" in the opera of that name. The "Marquis de Torrenueva," it will be remembered, having occasion to refer to his difficulty in recognizing "Maritana," explains that his hesitation arose from her having "grown so" during the interval since he last saw her. The appropriateness of the expression "grown so" to the "meaty" cantatrice (who was looking as lovely as so diminutive a creature could) was too appropriate to be lost. The house grinned from ear to ear—I should say from pit to gallery—and the reverberating smiles of the galleries were reflected upon Parepa's own countenance. The entire auditorium laughed and (Parepa) grew fat. It was a sweet and oily interchange of geniality. May that "grown so" never be cut in subsequent representations.

As to the French opera, the first presentation on Wednesday night of *La Juive* was not a success. Without being a dead failure, it was a disappointment. People expected more. I understand that the best soprano of the troupe, Mad'lle Euphemie Bleau, will make her first appearance to morrow evening in *Les Mousquetaires de la Reine*. Of Madame Faye Fauschetti, who has hitherto undertaken the *role* of "Rachel" in *La Juive*, the best that can be said is that she is a second-class singer, whose voice has seen its best days. Before the conclusion of the second act it became painfully evident that it was much worn. As no puffery had preceded the arrival of the troupe, however, the critics have been reticent, with the exception, perhaps, of the censor of the *World*, who precipitates his complaints into very artistic crystals of criticism.

Yesterday morning the first rehearsal of *Twelfth Night* took place at Mr. Daly's theatre, the Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Scott-Siddons was the star. She arrived at this port a few days since, and will doubtless realize as much money from the American public as she did last year, when she refused to play *Miranda* for Mr. Tayleure under a salary of $1000 per week, and travelling expenses paid for herself and suite. But if Olive Logan got as much as that (as in her new book she avers she sometimes did), I think Mrs. Scott-Siddons may be pardoned for running away with our greenbacks. The latter lady at any rate has youth and beauty, and is not without a certain promise, however poor her present realizations of Shakespearian heroines may be.

On the Rampage.

The fair *revolutionistes* who contribute to Miss Anthony's paper, and constitute the pillars of the Woman's Suffrage Association, have found a new subject to quarrel over at their last meeting. This subject is talk Mrs. Wilbour thought that too much "talk" had been indulged in already. She wanted the association to do something. Mrs. Bronson (who has only lately become anything of a shining light) thinks that after all women would not be able to do much if associated with men in politics. She thinks the men would get the upper hand and keep it, and convert the women merely into intriguing politicians. At this point Mrs. Stanton rose in well-attempered wrath—this lady never *loses* her temper, but sometimes lets it loose for a little while, like a bird with a string attached—announced her entire disagreement from her reckless sisters. Woman would purify the elections, she thought. Elizabeth Fry had purified prisons in her day, and there was no reason why the woman of the period should not elevate politics in hers. Mrs. Trowbridge here joined in and said that she entirely agreed with Mesdames Bronson and Wilbour in thinking that "something" should be done, but refrained from specifying what the something should be. In fact, the association was for the time on the rampage. The tender point was touched. It is this unknown, unattainable Something which is the great incubus. What sister is it that shall be the first to exclaim "Eureka!" and convulse women's-rightsism with her solution of the riddle of the age?

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Mr. Edwin Booth as "Shylock."

Mr. Booth's present engagement promises to be one of the most brilliant that he has ever played in this city. The theatre has been filled to its utmost capacity every evening with fashionable audiences, and the warmest appreciation of Mr. Booth's efforts has been shown. Last evening *The Merchant of Venice* was performed with Mr. Booth as "Shylock." This is one of the least satisfactory of Mr. Booth's personations, and yet in many respects it is one of his very best as an artistic study. His conception of the part is original and picturesque, his "make-up" excellent, and his acting in some of the difficult scenes is entitled to the highest commendation. His voice, however, militates greatly against his success, and while the more critical admirers of the drama will always hold Mr. Booth's "Shylock" in esteem for its intrinsic merits, it will never make the same impression on a miscellaneous audience as his "Hamlet" or "Iago," the last named of which is, in our opinion, his best performance.

THE AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—On last Wednesday afternoon, before one of the largest and most select of Philadelphia audiences, the thirty-first matinee of the American Conservatory of Music took place. The programme for this occasion was very fine and complete. The overture to Mozart's "Il Seraglio" was played by the professors and pupils of the orchestral department, and gave general satisfaction. The concerto in C minor, Op. 37, Beethoven, for piano, with orchestral accompaniment, was executed by Professor John F. Himmelsbach in correct and effective style. The "Traumblider (Dream Pictures) Fantasie," by Lumbye, was performed by the members of the orchestral department with good taste, and produced a marked effect upon the audience. The first concerto, A minor, Op. 14, Golterman, for violoncello, with orchestral accompaniment, was played with the fine style and expression peculiar to Professor Hennig. The most remarkable performance of the afternoon, however, was the violin solo, consisting of two parts ("Variations de Bravoures," for the G string only, by Paganini, and "La Cascade," by De Kontski), performed by Professor Wenzel J. Kopta, the brilliancy of whose execution took the audience completely by storm. The singing by both professors and pupils was remarkable for correctness and elegance. The whole performance was meritorious, and gave evidence of the great care bestowed in the general management of the Conservatory.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "Claude Melnotte" in Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons*.

The same bill will be repeated at a matinee to-morrow.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Marble Heart* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ARCH the regular season will commence to-morrow evening with the performance of Bulwer's comedy of *Money*. On Monday Boucicault's drama of *Formosa* will be produced.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the minstrel troupe will appear this evening in an entertaining selection of negro eccentricities, songs, comic and sentimental, and a variety of other popular performances.

—*The Theatrical Guide*, edited by Robert N. Renshaw, is the neatest and most attractive little sheet of its class that we have seen. It gives the nightly programme at the Chesnut Street Theatre and other places of amusement, and is distributed extensively in all hotels, music stores, and railroad cars. It is handsomely printed on fine paper, and its columns furnish an agreeable variety of light, gossipy literature, suitable for reading between the acts. It gives all the latest theatrical news, and it is a pleasant souvenir of a performance for theatre-goers to carry home with them.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS IN THE PIECE.—*Choice assortment of new styles, to be made up to order, into all kinds of Gents', Youths', and Boys' Clothing. Satisfaction guaranteed in all respects. Prices lower than the lowest. Style, fit, and workmanship equal to the best.*

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CLOTHING EXHIBITION.—Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown held open house yesterday to the multitude, upon the opening of their fall trade. We were about to say at their establishment, Sixth and Market streets; but that does not express the locality. Market street has a goodly share of the buildings, while on Sixth street they loom up as far back as Minor street, and in a few years will doubtless assert their prerogative over the entire square. A fine band of music, playing delightful airs, caused a sensation in the neighborhood, and when persons approached to inquire the occasion of the novelty, they were courteously and politely invited to walk through and inspect the premises. We undertook the task, but gave it up somewhat bewildered with the extent of the establishment and the immense amount of ready-made clothing.

The counters and shelves were filled with every sort of fabric, made in all manner of styles and trimmed accordingly. The natty and fastidious young and the sterling mechanic, the aged and the young, could all be suited, no matter how varied their tastes, from some one of the heaping counters. What puzzled us was the excessive regularity in all of the details. Any sized coat, pants, or vest could be fixed upon at a moment's notice, and everybody seemed to know just where each number of garment was located. In the evening, the hundreds of gas-burners were lit, and a general illumination of the building was the result.

It is true there are about 300,000 resident men, youth, and boys to be clothed, saying nothing of the thousands who come from other counties and States, and it is only by this knowledge that we cannot account for the necessity of so much clothing. A delightful feature of the whole is to contemplate the vast number of men and women who are furnished with plenty of work, at good wages, by Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown.

KEEP THE BODY IN GOOD REPAIR.—It is much easier to keep the system in good condition than to restore it to that condition when shattered by disease. The "House of Life," like other houses, should be promptly propped up and sustained whenever it shows any sign of giving way. The first symptom of physical debility should be taken as a hint that a stimulant is required. The next question is, "What shall the stimulant be?"

A wholesome vegetable tonic, the stimulating properties of which are modified by the juices and extracts of anti-febrile and laxative roots and herbs—something which will regulate, soothe, and purify, as well as invigorate—is the medicine required by the debilitated. There are many preparations which are claimed to be of this description, but HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the great vegetable preventive and restorative that has won its way to the confidence of the public and the medical profession by a quarter of a century of unvarying success, stands pre-eminent among them all. To expatiate on its popularity would be to repeat a twice-told tale. It is only necessary to consult the records of the United States Revenue Department to learn that its consumption is greater than that of any other proprietary remedy of either native or foreign origin.

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FULL STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.—NOW COMPLETE, AT CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ROLAND YORKE: A SEQUEL TO "THE CHANNINGS."—T. B. Peterson Brothers have just issued, from the manuscript and advance proof-sheets purchased from Mrs. Wood at an expense of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, in gold, Roland Yorke: A Sequel to "The Channings." It will be read with interest by all who delight in the marvellously and ingeniously constructed plots which are characteristic of this authoress' writings.

SINGING LESSONS.—Mr. A. R. Taylor, who has been practising his profession successfully in Philadelphia for the last twenty years, and is, therefore, well known to our citizens, will open his Academy, at No. 812 Arch street, on Monday next, the 27th instant. His arrangements for classes are very liberal, and his *repertoire* embraces Glees, Madrigals, Operatic Choruses, and Church Music. In addition to the exercises at his Academy, Mr. T. gives private lessons, either at his own residence or those of his pupils, and also instructs classes in schools and academies. He refers with confidence to those who have been heretofore taught by him, and requests applicants to address him either at No. 812 Arch street or at No. 1207 Filbert street.

CONTINUED. CONTINUED.

THE GRAND CLOTHING EXHIBITION, AT OAK HALL BUILDINGS, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

Owing to the unfavorable weather, and in accordance with the express wish of many of our friends and customers, we will CONTINUE THE EXHIBITION of our new Stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, and that all gentlemen, who are considering where they shall buy their Fall attire, may have abundant opportunity to inspect our preparations, we will keep up

THIS DISPLAY OF BEAUTIFUL AND BEAUTIFULLY-MADE CLOTHING UNTIL SATURDAY NIGHT OF THIS WEEK.

THE HOUSE IS FREE TO ALL.

NO VISITOR SOLICITED TO BUY.

MANY NEW AND RICH GOODS IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, AND AN IMMENSE ARRAY OF YOUTHS', BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

NOTE.—Ask the price of the various garments you look at, and compare the price of the same style of garment and grade of material last year, and you will be struck with the deductions we have made this season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, CLOTHIERS TO THE PEOPLE, OAK HALL ENTIRE BLOCK, SIXTH AND MARKET STS. BUILDINGS, MARKET TO MINOR ST.

MARRIED.

BAYARD—ARMSTRONG.—On Thursday, the 23d instant, at St. Luke's Church, Germantown, by the Rev. John Andrews Harris, JAMES BAYARD, JR., to BESSIE HENRY, daughter of Edward Armstrong, of Germantown, Pa.

SHARP—SKILLMAN.—July 4, 1869, at the Parsonage, by the Rev. David A. Cunningham, Mr. D. B. SHARP and Miss KATE SKILLMAN, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GRAHAM.—On the 23d instant, WILLIAM J. GRAHAM, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3 Kauffman street (below Fourth and below Catharine), on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Machpelah Cemetery.

LASKEY.—On the 22d instant, Mrs. PHEBE A. LASKEY, wife of Edward J. Laskey, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Societies of which she was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 238 Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church for services and interment.

RICKARDS.—On the 23d instant, Mr. NUTTER RICKARDS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. George D. Hood, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WISE.—On the evening of the 23d instant, LUCINDA, wife of E. D. Wise.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, N. E. corner of Franklin and Vine streets, on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm§ No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS

HAVE OPENED

A BRANCH CLOTH HOUSE,

AT THE

S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,

With an entire new stock of

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES for Men and Boys, CLOAKINGS for Ladies and Children, VELVETEENS, ASTRACHANS, AND CHINCHILLAS, SCOTCH PLAID CLOAKINGS, every style, SATINETS, KENTUCKY JEANS AND CORDUROYS, WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,

9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.

Subscribers to the PHILADELPHIA TROTTING ASSOCIATION will be paid their Subscription and Dividend on SATURDAY, 25th instant, between the hours of 11 and 12 noon, by producing their receipts for same.

ROBERT STEEL, Secretary,
It No. 144 South FOURTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

250 PIECES OF WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS,

ALL GRADES AND COLORS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.

50 pieces Waterproof Cloth at ..... $1·00
50 " " " at ..... 1·10
50 " " " at ..... 1·25
50 " " " at ..... 1·37½
50 " " " at ..... 1·50

Also, a complete assortment of FALL CASSIMERES, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

A large purchase of Bankrupt Stock enables us to offer unusual cheap lots.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

9 22 3t Above Willow.

PARIS POPLINS

FOR FALL AND WINTER,

Comprising all the popular shades and colors, at 75 cents per yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

9 22 3t Above Willow.

RICH PLAID

AND STRIPED POPLINS,

IN ALL THE POPULAR COLORINGS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

9 22 3t Above Willow.

BLANKETS! LINENS! MUSLINS!

19 CASES BLANKETS.
19 CASES BLANKETS.
19 CASES BLANKETS.
ALL THE GRADES.
ALL THE GRADES.
ALL THE GRADES.
EVERY GOOD SIZE.
EVERY GOOD SIZE.
EVERY GOOD SIZE.

ONE BALE LINEN TABLE DIAPER.

GOOD LINEN TABLE DAMASKS.
TOWELS, NAPKINS, AND DOYLIES.

BEST WIDE SHEETINGS.
BEST PILLOW COTTONS.
BEST YARD-WIDE MUSLINS.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

CAMBRICS, LINENS,
NAINSOOKS, HDKFS.,
DIMITIES, SWISS
PERCALES, MUSLINS,
ETC. ETC.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

9 6 mwf3m5p PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST QUALITY

"PIM BROS'. IRISH POPLINS,"

IN ALL COLORS.

OF THE IMPORTATION, AND FOR SALE BY

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

9 11 rp PHILADELPHIA.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

1 13 tf PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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Publishers and Booksellers,

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SHIFTING WINDS.

By Robert M. Ballantine, author of "Coral Islands," "Dog Crusoe," "Gascoyne, the Sandal Wood Trader," "Wild Man of the West," "Fighting the Flames," etc. etc. 16mo. Cloth extra. Illustrated. Price, $1·50.

A new and charming book, full of stirring scenes and adventure, by the greatest living writer for boys, whose previous works are household words with the boys of America and England. 2 2 mwf5rp

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad has been in successful operation since May 10, and it is pronounced, by the thousands who have passed over it, to be in all respects as safe and well built as any railroad in the country. By the Pullman Palace Cars the journey is not only made without danger, but without unusual fatigue. The fears that many have expressed in relation to the perils of the overland trip are removed by experience, and the travel is steadily increasing.

The earnings of the road since its opening are officially stated by the Company as follows:—

From May 10 to May 31 ..... $391,420·12
" June 1 to June 30 ..... 706,602·29
" July 1 to July 31 ..... 623,559·96

Notwithstanding the rates for passengers and freight have been largely reduced, the earnings for August will be at about the same average. They will be published as soon as full returns are received. The earnings, as stated above, are at an average of about

Eight Million Dollars a Year,

Which will be steadily augmented by the development of the Pacific Coast, by settlement along the line, and by the natural increase of traffic.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960, gold, or about $2,334,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus. We are also satisfied that, at present market rates, these bonds are a very desirable investment, and that they will advance in price as soon as the facts concerning the business and condition of the Company are generally understood

The Land Grant Bonds

To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by

A FIRST MORTGAGE

Upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. Three million acres of this land in the Platte Valley, in Nebraska, are admitted to be equal to any in the West. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and 40,000 acres were sold during a month thereafter, at an average price of over $5·00 per acre. While a part of the remainder of the land is of little value for agricultural purposes, there is another part from which a considerable sum will be realized. The value of the Land Grant is largely enhanced by the extensive coal mines, which are now being worked for the supply of the surrounding country, as well as for the railroad, and by other valuable mineral deposits, especially of copper.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.

Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.

We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

9 22 wfm3t No. 59 WALL Street, New York.

WINES.

THE BEST

CALIFORNIA WINES.

California, Hock, Claret and Sparkling, for Table Use.

California Port and Brandy, for Medicinal Purposes.

California Angelica and Muscatell, the Finest Ladies' Wines,

AT

PERKINS, STERN & CO.'S,

Nos. 14 and 16 VESEY Street, New York,
No. 108 TREMONT Street, Boston,
And Nos. 34 and 36 LA SALLE Street, Chicago.

For sale in Philadelphia by

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
RISK & MUSSON,
WRIGHT & SIDDALL,
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
THOMPSON BLACK'S SON & CO.,
JAMES R. WEBB.

By A. H. HAYWARD, Germantown,
EWEN & BRO., Camden, New Jersey.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—The Wines furnished us from time to time by your house have given entire satisfaction to customers, and are now a staple article in our trade. We are pleased to be able to say that we consider them entirely pure. Truly yours, SIMON COLTON & CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Your Wines have become a staple article of merchandise with us, and give our customers universal satisfaction. From such examination as we have given them, and the reports we hear of them, we have no doubt of their strict purity. Respectfully, JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN.

CAMDEN, N. J., July 23, 1869.

Messrs. Perkins, Stern & Co.—Our experience with your Wines and Brandies reaches back almost to the introduction of the goods to the people of the Atlantic States. We have taken pains, at different times, to submit them to scientific men for examination, and, from their reports, and the growing demand, we believe them pure and know them to give satisfaction. Yours, very truly, EWEN & BROTHER.

8 2 mwf 2m

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS

AND

Drawing Materials

Of all kinds.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

9 22 wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

$6000, $1000 AND OTHER AMOUNTS to Loan on Mortgage. Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 9 23 3t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8rp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFES.

THE BURNING OF EARLES' ART GALLERY.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—We have just examined, with the very greatest satisfaction, our Safe, purchased of you some years ago, and which passed through our destructive fire of last night.

We find the contents, without exception, entirely unharmed, merely slightly damp, and we feel now in a condition to commence our business again, having every book perfectly safe.

We shall in a few days require a larger one, and will call upon you.

Very respectfully, JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

9 3 tf PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.

Gentlemen:—In the year 1856 I unfortunately was in business in the Artisan Building, which was destroyed by fire on the 10th of April. I had then in use what I supposed was a Fire-Proof Safe, but upon opening it I found everything destroyed, and fire burning therein.

You will recollect, gentlemen, there was several of your Safes in that fire, also several in the fire at Sixth and Commerce streets, the next May, five weeks afterwards, all of which upon being opened proved they were fire-proof indeed, for I witnessed the opening of the most of them, and in every case the contents were preserved, while Safes of other makers were partially or entirely destroyed. I at once concluded to have something that I could depend upon, and purchased one of your Safes.

The safe I purchased of you at that time was subjected to a white heat (which was witnessed by several gentlemen that reside in the neighborhood) at the destruction of my Marble Paper factory, 922 Wallace street, on the afternoon and evening of the 24th inst. After digging the safe from the ruins, and opening it this morning, I was much pleased to find everything, consisting of books, papers, money and silverware, all right. I shall want another of your safes as soon as I can get a place to continue my business in. I could not rest contented with any other make of safes.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, Marble Paper Manufacturer.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known. HERRING'S NEW PATENT BANKERS' SAFES, combining hardened steel and iron with the Patent Franklinite or SPIEGEL EISEN, furnishes a resistant against boring and cutting tools to an extent heretofore unknown.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 BROADWAY, corner Murray st., N. Y.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans. 8 19 4p

MARVIN'S

Patent Alum and Dry Plaster

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled

Please send for a catalogue to

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NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,

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SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

PATTERNS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

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OF

PAPER PATTERNS

OF

LONDON, PARIS, AND NEW YORK FASHIONS.

J. G. MAXWELL,

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF CHESNUT and ELEVENTH Streets,

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,

PAPER PATTERN AND DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT,

Will open to-day with an entirely new assortment of

TRIMMED PATTERNS,

In all the latest styles of

REDINGOTES, NEGLIGEE WRAPS, JACKETS, TRAINED AND STREET DRESSES.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO.'S CELEBRATED PATTERNS OF GARMENTS FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND BOYS.

Catalogues of styles now ready for distribution.

DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING

In all its branches, and particular attention paid to cutting and basting material at short notice.

A full line of all novelties in Trimmings and Buttons. 9 22 4t

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO BEVERLY, Burlington, and Bristol, by the steamboat JOHN A. WARNER. Leaves Philadelphia, Chesnut street wharf, at 2 and 6 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Bristol at 6·30 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Stopping each way at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 7 5 3m

OATH-TAKING AS A SCIENCE.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

PERDITION no longer has any terror for the evil-doer. Oath-taking—swearing before God, with the uplifted hand, on the sacred Bible—has lost its sanctity. Law for the punishment of him who perjures himself has lost its influence and is now but a phantom—a mere shadow which melts away like the snow of autumn. He who deserves to fill the felon's cell rules his gang with an iron hand, and bids the peace-loving citizen and the law defiance. He is conscious of his strength whenever he desires to use it, and walks the streets the best-dressed man in town. The murderer, or would-be assassin, if he be numbered among the "rings" which govern us politically, no longer fears the hangman's noose. Ignorance and knavery no longer quail and give way before learning and integrity, but stalk boldly forth and stare honesty out of countenance. Honesty, sobriety, and intelligence are no longer a requisite in office getting or office holding. Dishonesty, chicanery, and lying beat down modesty and ability, and trample them like worms beneath their feet. Conscience is a thing of the past, perjury a thing of the present, and men practice it as though it were as honorable as it is lucrative. Oath-taking has become a science, and he who can swear best and hardest is the most successful professor. Look on either side, among nearly every trade and calling where money-getting is the chief aim, and you will find those who live by their wits sailing along smoothly, while honest labor is still tugging away in the traces. The one appears as happy as the other. With the first, the science of oath-taking has been mastered, and thousands who are witness to his success devote their time and attention to it, with all the avidity that the learned alchemist will devote to a newly discovered mineral. Dodges are invented, plans laid, money spent with a lavish hand, the laws are gone over and dissected, and all with a view to cover up or make right a dishonest and dishonorable action, whereby money shall be placed in the pockets of he who best mastered his lessons. Lying can no longer be called wrong, or if it can, it is not, for lying is now the order of the day. He who lies well, is proportionately successful; he who hoodwinks and lulls into repose those who are around him by his cleverness in the art, and then seizes the advantages, is called "smart" or "sharp;" you take either term—one is as appropriate as the other; and that the successful practitioner shall have earned for himself the title of "sharp" is not all; no, if that were all, we should know where to lay hands upon our man; but society does not stop at giving him that which is but another name for rogue, but takes hold of him and embraces him in her arms and bids him go forth to greater deeds in the same line. He has lost nothing in the social scale. On the contrary, he is a hail fellow well met, and hands that would scorn to do a mean action clasp his, and all because they would rather have his friendship than his enmity. And why? Fear at the power which he sways with relentless hand, evidently outside of the law, compels you to make the best terms you can. But lying is not good in law. There it is that those who do not see the practical workings of the law are blinded. Lying *is* good in law, as any lawyer can testify, and, where it is sworn to by the professional oath-taker, is far better than the truth for all practical purposes, in nine cases out of ten.

There are times, let us be thankful, when the oath-taker's vocation is lost; but that is only in such cases as the public attention has been called to, and those who use the professional are fearful of losing what little respectability they may possess by having the eyes of their neighbors riveted upon them. It is in the petty cases, in which the public is not interested, that the science of oath-taking is most observed and most skilfully used. How many villains, whose proper place is within the stone walls of a prison, are daily let loose to prey upon the community by our present system of administering some of our laws, none can ever know save those who have daily business in the courts, or are familiar with the haunts of the corrupt and vile.

As an instance wherein the science of oath-taking comes out in colors least inviting, we take the liberty of citing a case which may still be fresh in the minds of those who are interested in such matters. Some years ago, a man who had been well known as a bounty-jumper, substitute dealer, and general thief, but who always managed to cover up his tracks so that it was impossible to obtain direct proof of his guilt, found his occupation gone by the collapse of the Rebellion. The police had had an eye on the gentleman for a long time, but as he became more settled, they hoped he had reformed. And so he had: he reformed as a thief and became an incendiary. He bought out a small grocery store in the lower part of the city, fitted it up in good style, had it insured for a good round sum, and then set about making a speculation. Having saturated everything with coal oil and other inflammable material, he locked up his store as usual, and started on a journey out of the city. Soon after he had left, a police officer noticed smoke issuing from the chinks in the shutters, and suspecting that something was wrong, broke down the door and found the arrangements pretty much as we have described them. Of course the man was arrested and put in prison. The insurance companies as well as the officers of the law determined to make an example of the party, and would probably have done so had not the scientific oath-taker, aided by a pettifogging lawyer, stepped in and defeated the ends of justice. The way it was done was this:—The man had been committed to prison in default of heavy bail, and the authorities were lulled in their vigilance by the knowledge that the man had no friends to interest themselves in his behalf. In that they were somewhat mistaken. Cormorants exist among the lawyers, and one of these waited on the culprit in his cell, and proposed to get him bail for a certain sum. The offer was accepted, the money paid, and the bail-goer produced before another judge who knew nothing whatever of the case. The case was represented to the judge as being a trifling one of arson; and in course of time the bail-goer was put through the usual course of questioning, and swore that he was worth so much money, owned property of such a description in such a location, and, over and above everything, was worth sufficient to become bail in the case in hand. He was accepted, the man was liberated from prison, and immediately left for Canada. Of course, the bail was forfeited, and all that remained to be done was to sue it out. This task was commenced, when lo! it was discovered that, although the property was there, just as had been stated, yet the title was in dispute among a half-dozen parties, but in which the name of the bail-goer did not occur at all. The given residence of the man was visited, and discovered to be an unfinished house, whereon the mechanics were still employed. Both bail and culprit were gone; what was to be done? Just nothing, and there the matter rests to this day. We could cite a score of cases similar to the above, but the one is sufficient to convey to the reader some idea of how men get out of prison, when there is ample proof of their guilt, and are never heard of after. The case of Jimmy Haggerty, so fresh in the mind of the public, is but another instance wherein the scientific oath-taker has played a prominent part, but thus far, thank fortune! unavailingly.

Those who have had business before any of our city aldermen, and who have stopped to witness some of the cases which claim the attention of those gentlemen every day, cannot but have noticed the wide difference (to use no stronger term) which exists between the statements of two people, each claiming to be perfectly familiar with the case. Mr. A. swears pointedly that such a thing was so and so. B. comes upon the stand, and swears it was exactly the reverse—in fact, contradicts A.'s statement *in toto*. Now it may be that neither A. nor B. are intentional perjurers, yet one or the other has done so in making oath to his statement. It may be, in fact we have seen it, where a half dozen witnesses in the same case will swear each other are the greatest liars that ever lived or are likely to live, should the world continue forever. Now some of these witnesses must know that what they aver is incorrect, and should be corrected by an application of law, not so much to punish them as to show them that if they have no fear of the world to come they are at least open to correction in this. We cannot call them scientific oath-takers, as we apply the term; for their sympathies, and not money, frequently carry them beyond reflection, and yet something should be done in the premises. The present course is to listen to all sides, select what you please from the many statements, and decide the case to your liking. Having said thus much of two kinds of oath-takers, we now come to another and still more dangerous class. They are last, but far from being least.

When one reads in the newspapers of the appointment or election of a man to office, we are *inclined* to think that that man has something about him so far beyond his fellowmen in point of honesty and efficiency, that when we come to look at the man as he really is, the bright picture painted by our imagination floats suddenly away, leaving, as it were, nothing but a festering, putrid mass of matter, too disgusting to be near, and too dangerous for the business man to openly avoid. There are honest, upright, well-meaning, and industrious men in office. Far be it from our intention to malign those who seek to do right, and whose taste or education leads them into public life. There are good men even among the politicians, some of whom would as quickly turn from a mean, dishonorable action as they would from the embrace of the loathsome, slimy snake. It is not of these men that we are speaking, but of those whom the records of time and the public will point at as being the men who have sworn to do the duties of their office, and perjured themselves for pecuniary and political gain. As we notice the frequency of these occurrences, as they turn up in our courts (not more than one in ten are ever touched upon by the law, and are therefore only known of by a few), and then observe the placid countenance, oily tongue, and the fawning mannerisms of the men who perjure themselves with as little compunction as they would sip their liquor, we wonder what can be the education of the man or the condition of the mind that would execute so black and damning a deed. Yet these are the men who, in many cases, have filled the offices of our city, and who ask a re-election, putting forward as their chief claims upon the party and the suffrages of the people the fact that they have learned the science of oath-taking, and are therefore doubly competent. Nor is this an idle statement. No! would that it were, for then it is likely that we should forget. No! the proof is here beneath our very eyes. If curiosity would tempt you, take up the records of our past Legislatures. Look about you, and see and hear some of the men who ask that you shall place them over you as your rulers; and then, should you still desire more, visit the courts, and inquire of him who is not afraid to speak the truth (if such a man can be found), and we doubt not but that all the evidence you can ask for will be submitted to you.

But no man need trouble himself to hunt up the scientific oath-takers. The newspapers of the past few weeks have been rife with incidents of this character, which come crowding upon you whether you desire it or not. First we have an Alderman, a man who has sworn most solemnly that he will preserve the peace and enforce the laws, who, in his official capacity, publicly declares that he will be the means of riot and bloodshed; who dares the people to execute the laws that he has sworn to defend. And that is not all. Eject that man from the office he now holds, and his "pals" will *elect* him to another. With him and his, the voice of the people, the ballot, is as nothing further than the use it can be put to, to forward his own ends and those of his friends. Nor is he alone; others, without his boldness, will, perhaps, do what he threatens, and thus the scientific oath-taker does as he pleases and makes money by daring to do it. The case we have here cited is of such a character as does not occur every day, but there are others that do that are equally as bad. A few days since THE TELEGRAPH published an account of how the inspector of coal oil was to do his duty, and yet did not do it. Now it may be that this man did not swear that he would faithfully execute the duties of his office, for we know of cases where oaths have been avoided, or taken in such a manner as the oath-taker did not consider binding; but that does not alter the case. His duty was to see certain laws executed. If he did not attend to his duty, he was just as guilty of a wrong as though he had taken an oath. If we would see the judicial ermine dragged in the dirt, we have but to glance at New York city, and there we have it in the person of a judge who treats criminals as boon companions, and empties the prison cells of their worst characters. He, as well as countless others who hold office, are scientific oath-takers, and the country looks on in bewildered wonderment, and seeks to know when the abuse is to be corrected.

Let us have a *law*. The fear of *future punishment* has lost its influence, and the oath-taker looks upon the Bible as upon a book of fables. If we would have more rogues punished, let us have more stringent laws; and where it is known that a man has perjured himself in ever so slight a degree, let his punishment be such as to forever prevent him and deter others from attempting. Let it be dealt out to high and low alike—to *all*, no matter what or where his station may be, and then, and not till then, will oath-taking as a scientific calling be abandoned. I.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1869.

EXCITING.

Hunt After an Escaped Bengal Tiger at Glen's Falls.

French Mountain, between Glen's Falls, N. Y., and Lake George, was the scene of a genuine sensation during the sojourn of Campbell's Circus and Menagerie at that village last week. At a late hour one night, long after the audience had been dismissed and the canvas pulled down, the watchman left in charge observed a large animal cart across his path and almost instantly vanish in the darkness. Suspecting at once that some one or more of the wild beasts had escaped from their bondage, he hastened to where the cages were coralled, and discovered that the largest of the two elephants had drawn the stake to which he had been fastened and had upset the cage of the Bengal tiger, breaking the doors and bending the bars in such a manner as to allow the animal to escape.

To run to the hotel, awaken the elephant-driver, and summon all hands, was the work of a moment. The elephant was promptly fettered, and a search for the truant tiger commenced. The scene was one of indescribable excitement. None but two of the most resolute of the showmen would lead in the search, the remainder fellowing at a respectful distance, and in the greatest trepidation. The tiger was not long in making known his whereabouts: for the bleating a calf, in pain and terror, indicated that his royal highness was satiating his gluttonous appetite on live veal. The leading spirits of the hunt approached, and, by the aid of their torches, discovered that the tiger had stricken down a yearling heifer, and was crouched over the dying animal, greedily lapping the blood which spurted from a large wound in its neck.

A plan for capture was soon devised, and Mr. Clem King, the keeper of the tiger, at once set about putting it in practice. He procured a rope, and, making a noose in the form of a lariat, he ascended by a ladder from the outside of the shed to a window, from whence he passed to the rafters immediately over the tiger. He then gave a loud shout, which caused the tiger to look upward, giving Mr. King an opportunity to throw a lariat over the animal's head, which feat he dexterously accomplished. Drawing his rope taut, he made it fast to a beam, and another rope was passed to him, with which he succeeded in lassooing the tiger in the same manner as before. Mr. King then threw the end of one rope to a party of men near the entrance to the shed, and when they had secured it, he threw the end of the other rope to another party, and the two lines were at once stretched, each party walking in an opposite direction. When the tiger would make a rush at one group of his captors, the others would haul taut on their line, and thus prevent him from doing any mischief. After much exertion, and several ludicrous stampedes from the bystanders, he was dragged back to his cage, which had in the meantime been repaired. When he came in view of his den he bounded in of his own accord; but the attendants, in their haste to secure him, closed the iron door too suddenly, and severed about a foot of His Majesty's tail.—*Troy Times.*

OFFICIAL CORRUPTIONS.

The Case of Collector Steadman.

From Albany Evening Journal (Republican), Sept. 21.

The vague and unsubstantial rumors of official corruption, involving high parties at New Orleans, have taken definite form. General Steadman, Collector of that port under Johnson, is charged with defalcations aggregating the enormous sum of $600,000. Though previous hints have been given that the General was not entirely scrupulous and upright, this allegation of tremendous and wholesale villainy will be received by the public with surprise and pain. The case affords material for reflection upon the close alliance between perfidy to principle in the abstract and personal iniquity. General Steadman made a brilliant record during the war. At its close few men stood higher or had fairer prospects of elevation. In an evil hour he was induced by his former Democratic associates to unite in their scheme for sustaining the perfidious Johnson against Congress. The President sent him to New Orleans as a spy upon Sheridan. For his despicable services in that capacity, he was appointed to succeed the hero of the Shenandoah in command of the department and proffered the Secretaryship of War. Neither of these places suited him, for a reason now apparent—they were not sufficiently profitable. He was then made Collector, and it is now said that during his brief career in that place he plundered the people of more than half a million dollars! What a record to supplement the glorious achievements he had made as a soldier! Probably the robberies of Steadman were perpetrated in co-operation with the whisky ring. His associations in that direction were notoriously bad while he was in office. At last accounts this desperate adventurer was seeking to get off for Cuba in command of a filibustering expedition. It would be well for him could he meet death upon some battle-field in a manly effort to secure liberty for an oppressed people.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. MARIE PRENOT, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRI PRENOT.

March Term, 1869, No. 58. In Divorce. To HENRI PRENOT, Respondent.—Sir:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above cause, returnable on SATURDAY, October 9, 1869, at 10 A. M. Personal service of this notice failed on account of your absence. S. DAVIS PAGE,

9 22 24 27 30 10 6* Attorney for Libellant.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 113wfm5

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.
Young men prepared for *business* or *high standing* in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.
Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

$150 A YEAR FOR BOYS OR GIRLS AT Schools, BERLIN, N. J. REV. T. M. REILLY.
9 22 4t*

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST ST. Mark's (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), will continue his professional duties on OCTOBER 1. 9 20 mwf6t

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 110 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, Sept. 6. 8 25 1m*

THE MISSES GREGORY WILL REOPEN their SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 3917 LOCUST Street, on MONDAY, September 13. 8 30 1m*

MISS BONNEY AND MISS DILLAYE WILL reopen their BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL (twentieth year), Sept. 15, at No. 1625 CHESNUT Street. Particulars from Circulars. 8 16 7w

MISS BURNHAM'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies opens September 20. Personal interview can be had, after September 6, at No. 1616 Filbert street. For circulars, address F. E. GOURLAY, Esq., No. 605 WALNUT Street. 8 26 1m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, ESTABLISHED 1760.—English, Classical, and Scientific School for Boys. Boarding and Day Pupils. Session begins MONDAY, September 6. For circulars apply to C. V. MAYS, A. M., Principal, Germantown, Philadelphia.
8 3 tuths tf

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE.—Miss E. T. BROWN desires to announce that she will open on TUESDAY, September 21, at No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, the late Residence of the Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., a school for Young Ladies. Circulars may be had on application at the school, on and after Wednesday, September 15. 9 11 18s

SINGING ACADEMY, No. 812 ARCH Street, Second Story Front.—The undersigned having secured the above central location, is engaged in fitting it up for class instruction in the Rudiments of Singing, Vocalization, Glee, and Madrigal Singing. Full particulars in a few days. Private Lessons as usual.
A. R. TAYLOR,
9 11 2w No. 1207 FILBERT Street.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, MONDAY, September 6, 1869.
For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, Principal.
6 28 tf

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.
Thorough preparation for Business or College.
Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.
A First-class Primary Department.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, (FOUNDED A. D. 1785.) S. W. Cor. LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.
The Rev. JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M., Head Master, With Ten Assistant Teachers.
From September 1, 1869, the price of Tuition will be NINETY DOLLARS per annum, for all Classes: payable half yearly in advance.
French, German, Drawing, and Natural Philosophy are taught without extra charge.
By order of the Trustees, GEORGE W. HUNTER, Treasurer.
The Session will open on MONDAY, September 6. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, Head Master.
8 16 mwf 6w

"THE HILL," SELECT FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, An English, Classical, Mathematical, Scientific and Artistic Institution, FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS! At Pottstown, Montgomery County, Pa.
The First Term of the Nineteenth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September next. Pupils received at any time. For Circulars address REV. GEORGE F. MILLER, A. M., Principal.

REFERENCES:
REV. DRS.—Meigs, Schaeffer, Mann, Krauth, Seiss, Muhlenberg, Stowen, Hutter, Stork, Conrad, Bomberger, Wylie, Sterret, Murphy, Cruikshanks, etc.
HONS.—Judge Ludlow, Leonard Myers, M. Russell Thayer, Benj. M. Boyer, Jacob S. Yost, Hiester Clymer, John Killinger, etc.
ESQS.—James E. Caldwell, James L. Claghorn, C. S. Grove, T. C. Wood, Harvey Bancroft, Theodore G. Boggs, C. F. Norton, L. L. Houpt, S. Gross Fry, Miller & Derr, Charles Wannemacher, James, Kent, Santee & Co., etc. 7 26 mwf2m

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 3p5

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NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
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ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

CELEBRATED
NEAPOLITAN ICES,
The purest and best in the world; can be carried in a paper without melting, or sent to any part of the country, for balls, parties, etc.
The leading physicians of Philadelphia recommend them, being composed entirely of pure fruits, cream, and sugar. TWENTY DIFFERENT FLAVORS of these splendid
ICE CREAMS AND WATER ICES
Are kept constantly on hand.
F. J. ALLEGRETTI,
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CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

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A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Wilmington and Reading Railroad, BEARING INTEREST At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency, PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

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WE HAVE FOR SALE
SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
DUE 1889.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.
INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT.
COUPONS MAY AND NOVEMBER.
For particulars apply to
DE HAVEN & BRO., BANKERS, No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11 5 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO P. F. KELLY & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds, AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES, N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1y2 21

ELLIOTT & DUNN, BANKERS, NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 5

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FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

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LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S BONDS, OF THE ISSUE OF 1853, BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND SUBJECT TO TAXES, Are Exchangeable for New Bonds, BEARING 6 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND FREE FROM TAXES.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Co.'s SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS IS OFFERED AT Ninety-One and One-Half Per Cent.
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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
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P. S. PETERSON & CO., Stock and Exchange Brokers, NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET, Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 5

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 28tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 5

POPULAR SCIENCE.

The August Meteors.

A very ancient tradition prevails in the mountain districts which surround Mount Pelion, that during the night of the Feast of the Transfiguration (August 6) the heavens open, and lights, such as those which surround the altar during the solemn festivals of the Greek Church, appear in the midst of the opening. It has been thought by Quetelet, and Humboldt considered the opinion probable, that this tradition had its origin in the successive apparition of several well-marked displays of the August meteors. If this be so, the date of the shower has slowly shifted—as that of the November shower is known to have done—until now another holiday is associated with it, and the simple peasants of Southern Europe recognize in the falling stars of August the "fiery tears of good St. Lawrence the Martyr."

The spectroscope has taught us something of the constitution of these bodies, though they never reach the earth's surface. Professor Herschel, third in that line of astronomers which has done so much for science, has employed an August night or two in trying to find out what the August meteors are made of. With a spectroscope of ingenious device, constructed by Mr. Browning, F. R. A. S., for the special purpose of seizing the light of these swiftly moving bodies, Professor Herschel was successful in analyzing seventeen meteors. The most interesting of his results is his discovery that the yellow light of the August meteors is due to the presence of the metal sodium in combustion. This metal has a very striking and characteristic spectrum, consisting of two bright orange-yellow lines very close together; and this double line was unmistakably recognized in the spectrum of the August meteors. To use the words of the observer, "their condition" (when rendered visible to us by their combustion) "is exactly that of a flame of gas in Bunsen's burner, freely charged with the vapor of burning sodium; or of the flame of a spirit lamp newly trimmed, and largely dosed with a supply of moistened salt."

It is strange to consider what becomes of all the sodium thus dispersed throughout the upper regions of air. There can be no doubt that in some form or other—mixed or in combination—it reaches the earth. The very air we breathe must at all times contain, in however minute a proportion, the cosmical dust thus brought to us from out the interplanetary spaces. Nay, for aught we know, purposes of the utmost importance in the economy of our earth, and affecting largely the welfare of the creatures which subsist upon its surface, may be subserved by this continual down-pour of meteoric matter. We know already that the different meteor-systems are differently constituted. For instance, the white November stars are much less rich in sodium than the yellow August ones. Each system, doubtless, has its special constitution, and thus the air we breathe is continually being dosed with different forms of metallic dust,—now one metal, now another, being added, with results in which, did we but know it, we are doubtless largely interested. Nor is it certain that deleterious results do not occasionally flow from an overdose of some of the elements contained in meteors. It might be plausibly maintained, on evidence drawn from known facts and dates, that occasionally a meteoric system has brought plague and pestilence with it. The "sweating sickness" even has been associated (though, we admit, not very satisfactorily) with the 33-year returns of great displays of November shooting stars. Without insisting on such hypotheses as these, which scarcely rest on stronger evidence than the notion that the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah was brought about by an unusually heavy downfall of sodium-laden (that is, salt-laden) meteors, we may content ourselves by pointing out that the labors of eminent chemists have shown that the air is actually loaded at times with precisely such forms of metallic dust as the theories of astronomers respecting meteors would lead us to look for.

The Development of Cereals.

Mr. F. F. Hallett read before the British Association a paper "On the Law of the Development of Cereals." From continued observations and experiments, extended over nearly twenty years, Mr. Hallett said he had arrived at the following conclusions:—"1. Every fully-developed plant, whether of wheat, oats, or barley, presents an ear superior in productive power to any of the rest on that plant. 2. Every such plant contains one grain which, upon trial, proves more productive than any other. 3. The best grain in a given plant is found in its best ear. 4. The superior vigor of this grain is transmissible in different degrees to its progeny. 5. By repeated careful selection the superiority is accumulated. 6. The improvement, which is at first rapid, gradually, after a long series of years, is diminished in amount, and eventually so far arrested that, practically speaking, a limit to improvement in the desired quality is reached. 7. By still continuing to select, the improvement is maintained and practically a fixed type is the result."

The Darwinian Hypothesis.

One of the most exciting discussions in the British Association was on Dr. Darwin's development theory. Three papers were read combating Dr. Darwin's opinions, and in one of them, prepared by the Rev. Dr. M'Cann, on "Philosophical Objections to Darwinism or Evolutionism," it was urged that belief in evolutionism meant atheism. Professor Huxley appeared as the defender of Darwinism, and protested against what he termed the shallow caricature of science and philosophy presented by the Rev. Doctor, observing that it led one to doubt whether the first doctor of divinity was not Cain, and the first man of science Abel.

Subsequently, Professor Huxley was elected president for the Liverpool meeting by a close vote, Lord Stanley, to whom the post was offered, declining to accept the position, on the ground that he thinks the chair should be filled by an eminent scientific man.

Hammering Iron Until it is Red Hot.

In his lectures on "Heat," delivered recently at the London Institution, Mr. G. F. Rodwell alluded to a singular case of motion transformed into heat, namely, the rendering of iron red hot by repeated strokes of the hammer. Robert Boyle, "the father of chemistry," had notions of the transformation of mechanical movement into heat very nearly akin to, if not quite identical with, those professed at the present day. Robert Boyle alluded to the rapid development of heat in an iron nail by repeated blows of the hammer after it has ceased to travel into the wood. It has been asked whether iron could be hammered cold until it became red hot. Mr. Rodwell informs us that it can. Having requested a blacksmith to try the experiment, a piece of very tough iron was hammered with a moderately heavy hammer; it became hot, but would not scorch a piece of paper. It was then hammered by two men, one of whom used a sledge hammer, but with no better result. Presently, a man who was working in the shop said he had often lit his forge fire by this means, before matches were plentiful. He took a nail, such as is used for horse-shoes, and, after hammering for less than two minutes with a light hammer, part of the nail was brought to a bright red heat. The blows were light but frequent, and the nail was partly turned at each blow.

RAWLINS.

Personal Reminiscences of the Late Secretary of War.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following personal reminiscences of the late Secretary Rawlins:—There are but few anecdotes current about Rawlins, and most of them relate to the quiet energy and persistence with which he pursued his duties. A friend who commanded a gunboat in Porter's fleet before Vicksburg tells me of finding Rawlins so constantly at his desk or other duties as to make one wonder when he found time necessary for sleep. Another officer who served on the staff there declares that it was common for the Adjutant to use 18 or 20 hours out of the 24 in his labor. He was a man of unbending will. It is affirmed that at Cairo, soon after entering the service, there was a good deal too much carelessness manifested in the matter of drinking, which, it became evident, might impair the usefulness of men since renowned. Rawlins at once, as a matter of example to others, became a total abstainer, and so abided until his death. He was specially careful to give no countenance to the idea that Grant was, in any manner, other than for the legitimate counsel, etc., he was entitled to offer, unduly indebted to John A. Rawlins for any portion of the fame which came to him. I remember having, last summer, when brought into contact with the Chief of Staff while engaged in the preparation of some political documents which involved the examination of portions of General Grant's earlier orders and official correspondence, and how careful General Rawlins was to point out, here and there, as the drift of the conversation and inquiry brought them up, that General Grant himself either dictated or wrote sentences and papers which, for picturesque terseness and vigor, have since become historic. Among such phrases was that of Fort Donelson—"I propose to move immediately upon your works;" the order of congratulation after Shiloh; the famous congratulatory order after Mission Ridge; the direction to Sheridan to make the Shenandoah Valley "so bare that a crow flying over it would have to carry his own rations;" and a hundred more bold and graphic sentences. This trait illustrates Rawlins' sincerity. A young officer who served as an aid in the Wilderness campaign tells a story of a different stamp. It was on the 12th of May, 1864, in the battle of Spottsylvania. Early in the day General Wright, of the 6th Corps, rode up to Grant and asked permission to make a charge with his whole corps, which occupied the right of our line. It was the famous "Fighting Sixth," "Sedgwick's Gamecocks," as they were sometimes called, and Wright was anxious to keep up the corps' "rep." He urged his desire with great persistency. Grant, always believing in direct momentum and close quarters, was ready to yield. Rawlins, however, who was appealed to, resisted Wright's wish with as great earnestness as it was urged, pointing out that the Rebel position was too strong, and nothing but a waste of life would follow. Wright went away, and returned again. Grant then gave the order, though reluctantly. Rawlins declared that it was useless. The commander and staff were on a slight eminence, from which the movement could be seen. Presently the long line formed, the waving standards, the waving lines of bayonets gleamed, and the dark mass moved forward steadily, and at last with a great shout and rush. In a few minutes they came tumbling back, repulsed, and in considerable disorder. Grant looked on, said nothing except to give an order to an aid, who galloped away; but Rawlins, who had been annoyed at Wright's persistency, broke out with a volley of oaths as the corps fell back, almost shouting as he shook his clenched fist in the direction of the General engaged in reforming his command.—"You've got your belly full; you would do it, —— you; that's the way you throw lives away," with sundry oaths more forcible than polite. He seemed to have been angrier at what he deemed a reckless disregard of human life than at the risk the repulse gave to the whole of our line. Several times in the course of the next half hour, looking over in the direction of Wright, who was "pegging away" to recover his position, Rawlins would again swear at the reckless disregard of human life that had been exhibited.

THE COLORADO.

Exploration of the Canyons—A Governmental Report.

The Omaha *Republican* has the following:—Samuel Adams, Esq., a gentleman who has been for the last four years in the service of the War Department, engaged in exploring the Colorado river and the unexplored region of country lying West of the Rocky Mountain range contiguous to that river, arrived in this city yesterday on his way to Washington, where he will submit to the Secretary of War an official report of his explorations and discoveries. Mr. Adams has furnished the following synopsis of his forthcoming report:—

At your request, I give you a few hasty facts respecting the individual exploring enterprise with which I have been connected for the last four years, having for its object the exploration of the Colorado river and its tributaries. This river and the almost unknown country through which it wends its way from the Rocky Mountains to the Gulf of California has been so much misrepresented by professional letter-writers and a more recent explorer, who has expended nothing individually and incurred none of the hardships inseparately connected with the development of the (*terra incognita*) West. The public, in consequence, have been much deceived, and very great injustice has been done to the mineral and agricultural resources of a neglected section of territory, which must soon attract the attention of the Government. It is impossible for me, in this brief communication, to enter into a subject at length upon which you have expressed so much interest, as I have done in my official report, which will be published in a few days.

My exploring party of eleven men, with four boats constructed on the Blue river, left a point on that stream eight miles from the main divide or summit of the Rocky Mountains, July 12, 1869, for the purpose of descending that stream to the Grand (the main tributary of the Colorado) to a point on the Colorado river, where I had ascended from the Gulf of California over three years since, the facts of which were given in my published report to the Secretary of War. For the first 100 miles, after starting, I found the descent of the river to be over 5000 feet. The Rocky and Cave Canyons of the Blue, and the "Grand" and "Swift" Canyons of the Grand river I found to be swifter and much more dangerous than the "Mojave," "Painted," "Long," "Black," and "Big" Canyons of the Colorado river, through all of which I have ascended and descended several times within the last three years. A description of the current, depth, and length of canyons, etc., I gave in my published report. Where I left the river last to the Gulf of California, a distance of about 1100 miles, the descent of water cannot be over 500 feet, or less than five feet to the mile, thus substantiating the statement made in my first report. In descending through a succession of rapid canyons I lost all my boats, instruments, maps, etc. The instruments were replaced, when, with my companions (two men) I proceeded upon a cedar raft. This was broken up and all our provisions lost, except four days' rations. For seventy-five miles the fall of water would average seventy feet to the mile; in some places 300 to the mile. While this was a source of satisfaction to myself, and an additional assurance that the fall of water must necessarily be less below, it was a cause of alarm to the balance of my party, who left me in the rocky Cave Canyon. In these the perpendicular walls arose from 800 to 1800 feet.

In descending the river upon our raft, as well as for seventy-five miles above where we constructed it, we passed through a succession of valleys from one mile to fifty in length, where we unexpectedly found wild oats, wheat, rye, barley, timothy, and clover growing spontaneously, while the fine cedar and oak timber increased in size. The mineral resources we found to be of the most flattering character. Time will not permit me to enter into a full description of these or the superir facilities for making them available. Soon the public will know and appreciate these facts, and the press of the East will no longer be led astray by descriptions of the canyons of the Colorado given by a recent explorer in this, the eleventh hour, whose vision was so remarkably acute that at the distance of three hundred miles from Green river he could see the canyons of the Colorado, in all their length and depth, and whose letters stated that he was the first to ascend the summit of Long's Peak, when it is a matter of public notoriety that women and men have gone before him for the last ten years, the day and date of whose ascent were marked upon the place of his triumph. I feel that I am digressing from my object in writing. Had I time I would enter upon it at length, and speak of it as its importance demands.

The Return of Colonel Powell—The Reported Murder of his Party.

The Chicago *Republican* of the 20th says:—We have received a brief note from Major Powell, dated Mouth of Virgin River, August 30, announcing the safe arrival of his expedition at that point. Virgin river is at the head of navigation on the Colorado, and the exploration, therefore, of the dangerous portion of that river may be considered as successful. In a few days we hope to receive from Major Powell the full report he promises of his adventures and observations.

The *Deseret News* of the 7th inst. says, as had already been stated in a despatch from Detroit, that Major Powell had arrived at Fort St. George, in Utah, and the same paper of the 8th says that it has received a despatch from St. George with the intelligence that three of the men belonging to the expedition had been killed by the Indians. The story rests on the report of a friendly Indian, who stated that the men were found, very hungry, by a portion of the Shebett tribe, who fed them and put them on the trail leading to Washington, in Southern Utah; that on their journey the men fell in with a squaw and shot her, whereupon they were followed by three of the Shebetts and killed. The names of the men are not given, and it is to be hoped that the whole story is untrue. It does not seem probable that the Powell party would have scattered immediately on issuing from the canyons of the Colorado, and, if kept together, Major Powell would have had sufficient authority over his men to have prevented any collision with friendly Indians. If his men straggled, however, it is quite possible that they may have got into trouble. The Detroit despatch, published some days ago, announcing to the Major's family in Detroit his arrival at St. George, does not mention this story of the *Deseret News*.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6¼, 7, 7½, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.
The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.
The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.
At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.
For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.
Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at
8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and all intermediate stations.
3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.
3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, and all intermediate stations.
5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.
Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.
Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.
Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.
WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 20

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.
Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P.M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.
Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.
READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.
Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.
Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M., 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 6·15 and 8·15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M. and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M. and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M. and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·30 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.
A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·45 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.
MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.
Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7·00 A. M. and 4·35 P. M.
The 7·00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.
A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1·30 P. M., running to Oxford.
Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11·00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.
Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2·45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 4·05 and	6·35 P. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	6·10 P. M.
Day Express	1·30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.
Train leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.
WILLIAM C. WHEELER, General Superintendent.
4 10½

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—
WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8·15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9·15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	3·20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1·20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7·15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5·10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.
ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
Sale No. 347 South Eighteenth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.
27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 347 South Eighteenth street, corner of Pine, by catalogue, the household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture; French plate mantel mirror; oval pier mirror; dining-room furniture; stone, china, cut-glass, silver, and plated ware; walnut and mahogany chamber furniture; hair mattresses; feather beds; blankets and bedding; fine velvet, ingrain, and Venetian carpets; kitchen furniture, etc.
Also, silver forks; spoons; ladles, etc. 9 24 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.
Sept. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—
ARCH STREET, No. 1334—Elegant Brown-stone Residence, 30 by 136 feet.
SPRUCE, No. 3302—Elegant Residence and Large Lot.
VINE, No. 1937—Modern Residence.
SIXTH (North), No. 635—Valuable Residence.
SIXTH (North), Nos. 16 and 18—Two Five-story Stores.
LOMBARD, No. 915—Modern Residence.
THIRTY-FOURTH and CHESNUT, Northeast corner—Large and Valuable Lot.
COLUMBIA AVENUE, No. 1735—Modern Dwelling.
ALLEGHENY AVENUE and MERCER STREET, Northeast corner—Valuable Lot.
TULPEHOCKEN, Germantown—Modern Residence and Large Lot.
FIFTH (South), No. 908—Genteel Dwelling and Large Lot.
ARCH, No. 2014—Modern Dwelling.
TENTH (South), No. 10—Hotel and Dwelling.
LOCUST, No. 811—Genteel Dwelling.
ELEVENTH and WALLACE, Northwest corner—Modern Residence.
STATE, West Philadelphia—Two Brick Dwellings.
GROUND-RENTS—$220 a year.
DELAWARE AVENUE, Nos. 14 and 16—Lease of Stores and Piers.
THIRTY-NINTH (North), No. 62—Desirable Dwelling.
FOURTH (North), No. 1110—Valuable Residence and Factory.
BUTTONWOOD, No. 730—Modern Residence.
LANDS in Houghton, Marquette, and Ontonagon Counties, Michigan.
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.
Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre.
65 shares Empire Transportation Co.
41 shares Southern Transportation Co.
10 shares National Bank of the Republic.
150 shares Locust Gap Improvement Co.
100 shares Second and Third Streets P. R. W. Co.
100 shares The Catasauqua Manufacturing Co., Lehigh, Pa.
$1000 New Jersey 6 per cent. bond, clear of taxes.
$6000 Morris Canal First Mortgage Bonds, April and October.
Ten $500 Bonds Williamsport Water Co., 8 per cent., coupons payable May and November. 9 24 3t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning.
Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including a special sale, by order of Messrs. Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., of Vienna, broche long shawls, of Sebastian Hayditer's well-known make, and
Long and square Thibet and merino shawls, with wool and silk fringes.
ALSO,
Large, special, and attractive sale of RICH BONNET RIBBONS, by order of Kutter, Luckemeyer & Co., comprising
Full line all boiled, corded edge poult de soie ribbons, solid and assorted, of the most desirable shades.
Full lines all boiled, round edge, black taffeta ribbons, No. 4 to 100.
Full lines all boiled black gros grain ribbons.
Full lines extra qualities colored and black satin ribbons.
Full lines of round edge taffeta ribbons.
Full lines of St. Etienne colored silk velvet ribbons, No. 4 to 80.
Line of St. Etienne black velvet ribbons.
Also, an invoice of sash ribbons.
ALSO,
A full line of colored and black millinery velvet, of a favorite make.
ALSO,
A fresh assortment of extra qualities black velvets.
ALSO,
Complete line of colored and black satins, gros de Naples, black crape, malines, real ostrich feathers, etc. 9 21 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 22 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 24 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.
Sale No. 121 Drinker street.
THREE VERY SUPERIOR TURNING LATHES, EXTRA LARGE BORING AND TURNING LATHE, VISES, PULLEYS, SHAFTING, BELTING, PATTERNS, ANVILS, BELLOWS, TAPS, BORING BARS, MANDRILLS, BOLTS, PORTABLE FORGE, WORK BENCHES, ETC.
On Saturday morning,
25th inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 121 Drinker street, between Arch and Race streets, and Front and Second sts., by catalogue, the entire Machinery and Tools of a Machine Shop. 9 20 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.
Sale at No. 1419 Arch street.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE FRENCH-PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE BY MEYER; RICH AXMINSTER AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE BRONZES AND STATUARY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
Sept. 28, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1419 Arch street, will be sold, by catalogue, the entire household furniture of a family going to Europe.
The cabinet furniture was made to order by Messrs. W. & J. Allen, and has been in use but a short time.
Catalogues can be had at the auction store.
The furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. 9 21 6t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 27, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.
N. B. Sale every Monday and Thursday. 9 23 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET Street.

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18½

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25½

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
4 28 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22½
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
E. COLEMAN, Superintendent.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
255 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HOMICIDE.

Continuation of the Coroner's Inquest Upon the Body of Frank C. Arnholt.

This morning at 10 o'clock, pursuant to adjournment yesterday, Coroner Daniels resumed his investigation into the causes of the death of Frank C. Arnholt, who died on Tuesday night from the effects of injuries received on Saturday night, on Girard avenue, near Thirteenth street. The following additional testimony was elicited:—

Mrs. Clara Baltz sworn—Live No. 1326 Girard avenue; was in the kitchen and heard a noise; I went to the door, when a young man came down the street, and came into the house; he said, "Please hide me!" I asked him what he had done; he said that there was a fight; that he had gone for the police, and that they were now after him; I let him out the back gate; I didn't know the young man.

William Brady sworn—Live No. 4 Dickson's place; about half-past eleven o'clock I came up Poplar street and saw Frank Arnholt sitting on a step; when I got above Ontario street he started up the street, on the other side; I saw a man come across the street with his head down; I said to Stewart, "Something is the matter with Arnholt, here he comes with his nose bleeding;" Arnholt went up Broad street towards Girard avenue and ran down Girard avenue; when he got between Broad street and Thirteenth street, I saw them fighting; I didn't recognize the parties in the fight; I was not close enough; Arnholt, then, with his face bleeding, went to the tavern at Thirteenth street and Girard avenue, and afterwards went to the drug store; I recognized Thomas Cleary, William Stewart, and Michael O'Bryan there; this was after the fight was over; I saw nobody that I knew strike Arnholt; the fight occurred on the other side of the street from me.

Michael Bryan sworn—Live No. 2 Dickson's place; about 11½ o'clock on Saturday night was sitting on the steps of No. 907 Broad street; saw Arnholt come running up, with his mouth bleeding; Arnholt went up into a court to wash his mouth, and Brady, Campbell, and myself went up after him; he then went towards Girard avenue; he got into a fuss with the other young men, whom I did not recognize; I saw Arnholt get a fellow down; I then saw a man throw something; I heard somebody halloo, and heard the sound when it struck Arnholt; the man who threw the stone, or whatever it was, ran towards Thirteenth street and ran through the tavern at the northwest corner of Thirteenth street and Girard avenue; I pursued the man, but couldn't recognize him.

Thomas Cleary sworn—Reside rear of No. 907 Broad street; was standing at Broad and Poplar streets on Saturday night, and Arnholt came up with his mouth bleeding; he went into an alley and washed his mouth, and then started after them on a run; he caught them in Girard avenue, and there he was struck with a brick; I saw somebody throw the brick, but didn't know him; I ran after the man who threw the brick, but didn't catch him; when Arnholt was struck somebody said, "All right, Arnholt," and somebody answered, "All right, Romig;" I believe it was Arnholt that said this latter; I was running by at the time; I have heard since the fight that Breiner threw the brick.

Michael Patton sworn—I reside No. 1624 Thompson street. This witness knew nothing of the fight, but had been told by somebody, probably Breiner himself, that Breiner had struck Arnholt with the brick. When asked by the Coroner in relation to this information he did deny it, but declined to give the name of the party who had spoken to him. The Coroner at once directed a police officer to lock up the refractory and contemptuous witness. As he was being conducted out of the room he said, "You may lock me up till doomsday, but I won't tell!"

William H. Montgomery sworn—Live No. 1241 North Sixteenth street; James Devlin came to me and showed me his head where he had been cut in three places by a blackjack; his head was bleeding at the time; he said that Arnholt had followed him from Green Hill Hall; he said also that he had hit Arnholt in the mouth with his fist; this conversation took place at Fifteenth and Thompson streets; Oliver Romig was there at the time; I stood talking to him.

Patton, the refractory witness, after being locked up for a while in a cell of the station-house, concluded that it would be better for him to testify, which he did as follows:

Michael Patton sworn—Reside at No. 1624 Thompson street; Bradley told me about ten minutes of 12 o'clock that Devlin, Breiner, and himself, with three ladies, were walking down Poplar street; Bradley took one of the ladies' parasols, and tipped up Devlin's hat; Arnholt was walking along with Bradley; Devlin turned and hit Arnholt in the nose; thinking that he had done it, Bradley's lady said it was a shame, and told him to go over and help wash Arnholt's face; he was bleeding at the nose; they then went up Broad street to Girard avenue, and along Girard avenue to about half way to Thirteenth street, when Arnholt overtook them with his party, and wanted to fight; Devlin was struck in the head with a billy; Breiner picked up a stone, and fired it into the crowd, and Arnholt happened to be hit.

Francis S. Bradley sworn—I reside at No. 1229 North Eighteenth street; we left the hall about 11 o'clock; Arnholt came up and spoke to Annie Davis; she said, "I have something to tell you;" he walked alongside of us; I was carrying her parasol; on Broad street, just above Poplar, I tipped Devlin's hat with it; Devlin turned and said something to Arnholt, and then struck him in the face; his nose commenced bleeding; he crossed the street to Dixon's court to a hydrant; Annie Davis asked me to go over and help him wash his face; I went over; just as I got over a crowd of men that stood at Broad and Poplar streets came up to Arnholt; Arnholt said something to them; they then put their hands in their pockets, and pulled out something that to me looked like blackjacks, and put them on their arms; they then told Arnholt to take the lead and hit the fellow and they would see him through; Annie Davis and I went on the other side and up Broad street, and down the upper side of Girard avenue; a man on a car said, "There is a fight down there;" then I went down to a tree-box and saw Breiner run in a store with a crowd following him; I met Breiner afterwards; he told me he picked up a stone and threw it into the crowd; I saw Devlin afterwards; he told me one of the fellows came up and struck him with a blackjack, and then he turned and hit Arnholt, and was then struck again with the blackjack, which nearly knocked him down, and he had to run; Breiner told me he was hit, and he stooped and got a stone and threw it into the crowd.

The jury rendered the following verdict:—

That the said Francis Arnholt came to his death by violence (blow on the head) at the hands of James Devlin and George Breiner, on the night of September 18, 1869, on Girard avenue, above Thirteenth street.

The Coroner discharged the others.

AIDS TO THE WATER WORKS.—Visitors to Fairmount yesterday were interested in watching the working of a new steam pump, and the erection of another to throw water from the Schuylkill into the reservoir through two of the old pipes or conduits. These pumps are placed at the eastern side of the forebay, at the base of the hill, and the boiler connected with them is stationed on a floating raft in the forebay. They are known as Knowles' Patent Steam Pumps, and are manufactured at Warren, Massachusetts.

The length of the bed-plate is 9 feet, the width is 3 feet and the height 5. The cylinders are of iron, with brass fittings. The diameter of the steam cylinders is 24 inches, of the water cylinder 18 inches. The length of stroke is 24 inches; the piston rod is of solid brass, 3½ inches in diameter; the maximum number of strokes per minute is 150; and the gallons lifted each stroke is said to be about 26. This calculation requires the steam supply pipe to be 3 inches, the steam exhaust pipe 4 inches, the size of suction 12 inches, and the size of discharge 10 inches. In practical use for the first time yesterday, from 27 to 30 revolutions only were attained, but it is expected that this working power will be largely increased when the machinery gets fairly into working trim.

This pump has no cranks or fly-wheel, and has no dead points where it will stop, consequently it is always ready to start without using a starting bar, and does not require hand work to get it past the centre. It is claimed it is the only pump made that will work its steam valve with water, consequently is always ready to start when the steam cylinder is filled with cold water of condensation.

One of these pumps, of a smaller size, having a 14-inch cylinder and a 12-inch stroke, has been used for some years past in the oil regions of this State to take oil from the tanks at the wells, and force it through a 3-inch pipe over the hills and valleys seven miles to the railroad. Having earned such a good name for effective service, it is scarcely possible that these two, purchased by the city at a cost of $2400 each, will not prove of material service in this season of drought in assisting the stationary engines of the Water Works. Chief Engineer Graeff calculates that they will raise 4,000,000 gallons daily into the reservoir. Should this result be achieved, the department will dispense with the steamer John Fuller, now raising about that quantity, which costs the city about $500 for each day of its engagement.

The slight rains of the past week have had no perceptible effect in raising the water of the Schuylkill. The wooden structure of the dam is still exposed high above water-mark, as it has been for weeks. On the western side of the river are crowded together a large number of canal boats waiting until the lock-gates might be safely opened. The supply of water for household consumption is yet limited, and until heavy fall rains ensue all should be economical in its use.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The Park Commissioners this afternoon open proposals for digging 10,000 feet of drain trenches at Ridge avenue and Thirty-third street.

—Headley, the missing New York broker, whose sudden disappearance from Wall street has given rise to ugly rumors, is supposed to be in this city. His partner is in hot pursuit of him.

—Peabody, the philanthropist, whose unsurpassed beneficence has immortalized his name, arrived here from Baltimore at a late hour last night.

—A delegation of the Board of Park Commissioners of Allegheny City, Pa., were driven around the avenues of our Fairmount yesterday afternoon.

—The alligator seen in Mill creek a few days since has been captured. Many men and boys engaged in the hunt.

—The wind is fresh from the eastward. The heavens don't know whether to smile or weep.

—A public temperance meeting will be held this evening in Dr. Shepherd's church.

—The boys at the High School are 576 in number.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.—About half-past 8 o'clock this morning, Frazer Wills, aged nine years, residing at No. 220 Wyoming street, was badly burned about the face, hands, and legs by the explosion of some gunpowder with which he was playing at Third and Jarvis streets.

CONTRARY TO LAW.—Yesterday the High Constables of the city notified the owners of twenty-six frame establishments in the Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-sixth wards to take them down, as they had been erected contrary to law.

OFFICE BROKEN INTO.—Policeman Tookey, of the Sixth district, about half-past 12 o'clock this morning discovered that the coal office No. 2052 Market street had been broken into by thieves. Fortunately nothing was stolen.

THE PEACH MARKET, which has been so bountifully supplied during the past few weeks, shows signs of approaching cessation. Only about 6000 baskets arrived at Delaware avenue this morning. No changes in prices are noted. The steamers Helen Getty, Fire-fly, and Granite State, plying between Mohon's Ditch, Delaware, and New York, the last six weeks, with peaches, have hauled off. They are said to have freighted in the time indicated an aggregate of 420,000 baskets.

The following are the arrivals this morning:—Steamer—Perry, from Smyrna, Delaware, with 2700 baskets. Propeller—Florence Franklin, from Baltimore, with 400 baskets. Schooner—A. Bunting, from Odessa, Delaware, with 800 baskets. Sloop—Planter, from Odessa, Delaware, with 400 baskets. Barges—J. Collins, from Odessa, Delaware, with 1000 baskets; Alice and Linda from Canal, Maryland, with 1011 baskets.

MESSRS. CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER send us the October number of *Harper's Magazine*.

—*Good Health* is a journal of physical and mental culture, published by Alexander Moore, Boston. The October number has a number of excellent practical articles on digestion, bathing, treatment of sprains, dislocations, etc., bread-making, and other kindred subjects.

—*The Proof Sheet* for September, issued by Messrs. Collins & McLeester, as usual is a beautiful specimen of typography, and is filled with readable articles on a number of interesting subjects.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Every Saturday* and *Our Boys and Girls* for Saturday, October 2.

REMOVALS IN THE POST OFFICE.—A number of removals have been made of clerks in the Post Office of this city, some of whom have served long terms under preceding administrations. Among these are Wm. Stearn, 66 years old, who was appointed in 1837, and has been 32 years in the office; J. Brown, age 54, appointed in 1844, 25 years in service; J. McCann, age 63, appointed 1857, 12 years in service; A. J. Frederick, age 41, appointed 1857, 12 years in service; Wm. Paxson, age 55, appointed 1827, 42 years in service. As may be conjectured, these removals have excited some fluttering among the attaches of that department.

WHERE HE VOTED AND RESIDES.—A number of inquiries have been made lately as to where the Democratic candidate for Governor resides in this city. After considerable trouble, the nearest name to that individual has been found on the list of voters of the Fourth division of the Sixth ward, on which appears the name of Judge A. Packer. He was challenged generally, when he gave as his residence the Merchants' Hotel, and produced Jeremiah McKibben as voucher.

RUN OVER.—Yesterday afternoon Michael Trainer, residing at the northwest corner of Eleventh and Pine streets, was knocked down by a runaway horse at Tenth and Market streets, and had an ankle broken. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

General Sickle's Mode of Proceeding at Madrid—What Fired the Spanish Heart.

The *Herald's* Madrid correspondent writes on the 9th instant:—

The day before yesterday General Sickles informed me that if the Government would interfere at all between Spain and Cuba, it would be only from motives of humanity, to endeavor to check useless effusion of blood, or to interpose with advice or a suggestion upon which a compromise of peace could be made between the two countries: but as for purchasing Cuba, he did not believe the United States Government had the least intention, as the Government did not want it. The American Government might also, from public pressure, be compelled to recognize the Cubans as belligerents, in order to secure lenient treatment of prisoners and to terminate the wholesale executions that were too frequently, it was feared, occurring in Cuba. With such benevolent, soul-consoling phrases, I left the presence of General Sickles, ready almost to make oath that Cuban negotiations had but thus far advanced, unless the whole had been emitted under the shadow of diplomacy.

Thus far your correspondent has not been remarkable for journalistic brevity, for necessity in this case demanded full details. With the object of making all sides and shades of what I am about to relate clear as the sun's disc, have I been so circumlocutory.

What Upset Spain's Gravity.

But here is what upset the entire gravity of Madrid, what inclined the populace and middle classes of the capital from their just and natural equilibrium. Without emendation, *verbatim et literatim*, it follows what is translated from the *Epoca* of the evening of the 6th inst.:—

Grave reports have reached us which afflict our Spanish hearts. It is said that the representative of the United States, whose presence is a sad omen to the interests of the country, has sent, in compliance with the orders of his Government, a note to Spain, in which he informs the authorities that opinion in the North American republic will probably oblige that Government to the recognition of belligerency in favor of the rebels of Cuba. Something else the despatch contains which we may not mention, because it has not the certainty of the above. The Ministry, which is in Madrid and not at Vichy, have not adopted any resolutions as yet, but have contented themselves with transmitting knowledge of its receipt to Senors Prim and Silvela and to our representatives abroad. When we wrote yesterday, full of dolorous presentiments, our hearts told us we might expect greater evils. Cuba is in danger! and to this cry we must not respond dismayed, but with the spirited enthusiasm of our best times. Cuba is in danger! and for the salvation of this beautiful portion of the Spanish territory the entire army must be transferred to those shores to present a gallant array of the vitality of our country. If there are Carlists, if there are republicans, if there are Isabellinos, if there is any party who must be cajoled and flattered to resistance, curses light on it and them, who, when the moment has come when it is indispensable to use all our efforts for the preservation of Cuba, shirk their duty. The revolution has conceded the right of reunion; well, then, what occasion more opportune for exercising it to demonstrate to this great republic what public opinion here is, when the question of saving the integrity of our territory arises? Let the men of all parties unite, in all the cities, in all the villages, in all the hamlets. The loss of Cuba will be the dishonor of the revolution; in the salvation of Cuba all parties are interested.

A Small War Whoop.

Thus says the *Epoca*, conservative organ. Public unanimity for the salvation of Cuba is a demonstrable fact; is now being demonstrated wherever a knot of two or more men gathers in the streets, in the cafes, in the lobbies of the theatres, at tables d'hote and private reunions. *Las Novedades* lifts its little war whoop and says:—

"If what is said predicating our misfortune be true, Spain will rise as one man to exterminate in a radical manner the iniquitous Cuban rebellion and for the salvation of the richest pearl of the Spanish diadem."

De Rodas Not Sanguine of Success.

The *Tribune's* Madrid (September 6) correspondence contains the following:—

Private despatches are received every week from the Captain-General, giving a full account of the operations of the troops. Caballero de Rodas is no longer confident of triumph, but says he will do his utmost, sends for 16,000 soldiers, and says that the arming of the volunteers has been fatal to the country. With regard to public opinion on the Cuban question, it should be kept in view that there is a young Spain who has been abroad, who has seen other countries, who is well educated and enlightened. Hence, there is a large party in favor of the relinquishment of the island in exchange for the millions offered, and a public manifestation in support of this idea is anticipated. The new Colonial Minister, Becerra, seems bent on preserving this beautiful Antilla to Spain. To my certain knowledge he has sent a communication to Morales Lemus through a distinguished Cuban, proposing an arrangement which will undoubtedly be rejected by the Cubans. He is even disposed to go to Cuba himself to negotiate a peaceable compromise with the rebels in case of necessity, so deeply has he taken the matter to heart.

Defeat of the Patriots Near Puerto Principe.

On the 5th of August General M. Castillo, by order of Quesada, attacked Puerto Principe with 3000 men, and after gaining the interior of the town was repulsed with the loss of 300 men killed and wounded. A few days afte this (about the 10th) the Dominican General Puello, commanding the Spanish troops, attacked the Cubans under F. Castillo, between Baga and Nuevitas, but was defeated, with the loss of 33 men. On the afternoon of the same day, being reinforced, he again attacked Castillo's force, and this time succeeded in dispersing them. No further fighting of note (though there is daily skirmishing) had taken place, or at least none had been reported up to the time of my informant's departure, at which time the principal Cuban Generals were commanding as follows:—General Quesada, District Puerto Principe; General Figuerada, District North Bayamo; General Jordan, District South Bayamo; General Garcia, District Las Tunas; General F. Castillo, District Nuevitas. Cespedes' Government was located at the village of Deseada, in the centre of the Puerto Principe District. General Quesada holds about 1300 Spanish prisoners, General Jordan about 800. The blockade of the island is not at all rigid. The expedition of Antonio Jimenes, with 60 men and 1800 Remington rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition and supplies, was safely landed some time ago.

General Jordan's Losses.

Of the officers General Jordan took out with him he lost five, as follows:—Dr. Amabile, of New York, killed at the Bay of Nipe, in the first battle. Captain Dupont, formerly of the United States army, and signal officer at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He was wounded at Canalito, in the second fight, and died a few days afterward at Bijara, to which place Jordan had moved. Captain M. Limendue, wounded in the same fight, and died of his wounds at Bijara. Captain de Giacouria, wounded, and left on the field of Cuavas; and Ponce de Leon, second in command of engineers, who surrendered at Cuavas, when both he and Giacouria were put to death on the spot by the Cavalry Lancers.

The Reported Capture of Las Tunas.

A letter has been received by the editors of *La Revolucion* from their correspondent at Kingston, Jamaica, to the effect that Las Tunas had fallen into the hands of the Cubans with 400 prisoners. Baire was said to have been burned the night after the assassination of the 17 prisoners at Jiguani, and some Spaniards perished in the flames. It is reported that the Spaniards cut the throats of 200 Cubans in Las Tunas. The news is not trustworthy, and until the report of Quesada is made out, no one will be disposed to lend that, or any similar story, credit. It is not understood that the conductors of the journal above mentioned are willing to accept the statement reported as true, in the absence of something else confirming it.

Recognition by Colombia.

The two houses in Congress assembled have passed resolutions favorable to a recognition of Cuba as a free and independent nation. The Congress intimates to the President that a recognition by him of Cuba, as a new nation, would be universally applauded throughout the republic.

OUR CONTEST.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* has this editorial notelet:—

"We have the best authority for announcing that the effort to set aside the election of certain officers elected in Philadelphia last fall, and whose elections have been contested before the proper court of that city ever since, has resulted in a signal failure on the part of the contestants. The ordeal has been a severe one, attended with a vast expense to the taxpayers of the city, and exceedingly vexatious to the incumbents legally chosen by the people. The failure of this last attempt of radical leaders to thwart the popular will by treating elections as if they had not been held, will meet with a hearty response in the breast of every honest man."

The Democratic Candidate for Governor.

What? Is there a crevice in Packer's solitary suit of armor; a spot on Packer's only protecting shield? The Democratic press of Pennsylvania, whose united utterance for any number of weeks past has been in the nature of a prolonged and ecstatic crow over the unimpeachable honesty of its candidate, has suddenly changed its tone. Packer's probity is still proclaimed, but with an angry vehemence and a virulent denunciation of all doubters which are rapidly becoming suspicious. It seems that one or two Republican journals, irritated, perhaps, at having this single article of Democratic virtue flung in their faces with such persistent exultation, have taken up the task of investigating the question whether the miracle of purity has or has not evaded the payment of his taxes since the year 1867. Little as we are inclined to disturb a cherished illusion of this amiable sort, we must admit that, according to all appearancess, the Pittsburg Republican newspapers have succeeded, if we may so express it, in hitting Mr. Packer where he lives. It is directly alleged, and the charges remain undisputed, that the Democratic candidate paid taxes, not willingly, but upon legal compulsion, amounting to $32,000 in 1865; to $25,000 in 1866; and to $14,000 in 1867. But in 1868, by the pretense of changing his residence from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia, he managed to get clear upon payment of the trifling sum of $8·95. The details of this operation have a financial interest similar to that which enlivens the achievements of some of our adroit Wall street adventurers, but are not altogether apt as an illustration of personal integrity. Mr. Packer's supporters, without denying the damaging charge, now endeavor to weaken its effect by a series of pleas in extenuation. They admit that, with a property of many millions, he returned an income of less than $1000, but undertake to prove that he had a perfect right to do so. How much weight this sort of argument will have with the voters of Pennsylvania we shall be able to judge next month. The fine old French maxim, "*Qui s'excuse s'accuse*," never had a better application than to the bungling defenders of Mr. Packer from the direct imputation of grossly defrauding his town, county, and State.—*From the N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,

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TO RENT, FURNISHED—A HANDSOME three-story Brick Dwelling, with double back buildings, on the south side of Arch street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, with or without a stable. Apply to A. B. CARVER & CO., S. W. corner of NINTH and FILBERT Streets. 24 6t*

THIRD EDITION

BULLS AND BEARS.

Tremendous Excitement in New York—Desperate Fight for the Mastery Between the Two Factions—The Scenes in the Gold Room—How Gold Jumped to 162 and Fell to 138.

WASHINGTON.

The Spanish Question—No Back Down by the Administration—Boutwell to Break Up the Gold Ring—Rawlin's Successor—Settlement of War Claims.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Scene in the Vicinity of Wall Street Beyond Description.

[FIRST SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The scene in Broad, Wall, Nassau, and all the streets in the vicinity of the Gold Room to-day baffles description. At no time during the war has such an excitement been witnessed. Before 9 o'clock this morning the crowd commenced to gather, and a lively time was had in the street buying and selling the quotations; starting at about 145, and before the opening of the Regular Board at 10 A. M. the market had advanced to 150, and even at this price no small lots could be had.

Opening Quotations in the Gold Room.

The opening quotation in the Gold Room was 150, and for nearly an hour there was but a very slight change, there being a terrible fight in progress between the two factions of bulls and bears. Enormous pressure was brought to bear on both sides, and fabulous sums were bought and sold.

The "Bulls" Masters of the Field.

It was a short struggle, however, as the "bulls" proved themselves masters of the situation; and, after the turning point had been reached, carried everything before them, and becoming wild with over-success, ran the quotation up faster than it could be telegraphed.

How Gold Jumped.

Ignoring fractions, the price jumped one and two cents at a time, commencing at 50, and within an hour touching 58, then 59, 60, 61, 62, and finally 62½. After reaching this point it toppled; there was a decline, a struggle for maintenance, but

The Bubble Burst.

The bottom was knocked completely out of the clique, and with a crash more terrific than the rush with which it ascended, the quotation fell to 60, 57 55, 53, 50, 47, 45, 43, 42, 40, 38, 35, and 34, where it touched bottom and rebounded slightly, it now being

36 and Quiet.

During the wildest of the excitement, there was a difference of about 15 per cent. in the quotations. A million could be bought for 45, when small amounts brought 58 to 61.

[SECOND SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

The Gold Room Likened to Pandemonium.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The scenes in the Gold Board this morning exceeded anything outside of Pandemonium. The floor and lobbies were densely crowded, and Broad and New streets were so filled with people as to be impassable for vehicles.

The Stock Exchange Deserted.

The Stock Exchange next door is almost deserted, everybody watching the gold registering apparatus, which fronts on New street. This fluctuated like the wind, and at each rise and fall of an eighth the crowd would express itself in noisy terms.

The Rise

from 155 to 160 was as fast as the operator could turn the crank, and when 160 was reached there was a loud cheer. In the excitement a grey-headed old German gentleman rushed to the President's chair and asked to be protected from some imperceptible danger. The yells and noises when gold was at 162 were absolutely deafening. A burst of temporary amusement was excited when a broker entered the crowd with a large pasteboard bull under one arm and a pasteboard bear of equal size under the other, and by pulling their respective strings, made each noisy as the "bulls" or "bears" triumphed in the board. Among the street spectators were numerous German agents for importing and mercantile houses, who watched the increased rise with disconsolate looks. It was quite common to hear the question asked, "Why don't the Government interfere?" And it was equally common to hear one broker ask another, "How do you stand?" the response often being, in a melancholy strain, that it was "impossible to tell." Numerous failures are to be anticipated. At this hour (noon) it seems as if the upward tendency had reached its limit.

The betting on the rise or fall of the registering apparatus is about over.

Private Bids and Public Sales.

During the rapid rise this morning the private bids generally managed to keep one or two per cent. in advance of the public sales; in fact, when 157 was quoted there were private bids out for 160. The early sessions of the Stock Board did not seem to be affected to the extent which might have been expected. What developments may take place later in the day it is impossible to say.

[THIRD SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

The Noon-day Fever.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—12 o'clock.—The fever increases and everything is, if possible, more unsettled than ever. It has been twelve minutes since my last despatch, and in that time gold has fallen from one hundred and fifty-six to one hundred and forty-two. The fall was as sudden as the rise.

It stood at one hundred and forty-two for a moment, when a large house was understood to make a bid at slightly better figures for a million. There was a sudden check, and since then a number of coquettish fluctuations. The reports which are afloat about Boutwell and ten thousand other influences are not worth telegraphing. They gull nobody.

A Square Contest between the Two Factions.

The war being a fair and square contest between the bulls and the bears for the mastery, the outsiders keep aloof in horror and disgust. Perhaps the most singular feature of this extraordinary affair is the personal appearance of the men who are startling the country with their recklessness on the floor of the Gold Exchange.

Young America.

Bids are offered and taken by beardless youths whose appearance in mercantile circles would not entitle them to any consideration. It might be supposed that they were operating entirely under instructions; but the rapidity of the operations forbids this. A stranger is disgusted beyond measure to see the most important national interests sacrificed to these gamblers.

Messages for Europe.

There is a long line of business men now at the Atlantic Cable desk of the Western Union Telegraph office, waiting to transmit messages to Europe, although if they can form any definite ideas of future finances, it is more than can be done by the majority of New Yorkers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—There is tremendous excitement in the Gold Room. Gold opened at 150, went up to 155, then to 160, then to 165, and then fell to 160, and from there to 139 cash. The next bid was 160. Later—12·15—Gold is now at 139 cash, and 132 regular. 12·50—Gold, 134.

Arrival of the California Pioneers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—The Association of California Pioneers arrived this morning from California, via the Pacific Railroad. The party numbers two hundred, including fifty-five ladies. They are stopping at the Astor House. The association is composed of parties who emigrated to the Golden State in 1849.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Cotton firm; 200 bales sold at 29¼. Flour dull and declining; sales of 6000 barrels State and Western at $6@6·90; Southern quiet at $6·45@10·50. Wheat dull, but steady. Corn dull, and prices favor buyers; sales of 36,000 bushels new mixed Western at $1·11@1·14. Oats dull; sales of 27,000 bushels new Southern and Western at 64@65c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $31·50; prime, $27@27·50. Lard quiet; steam, 18¼@18⅝c. Whisky nominal; Western, $1·36.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Back Down on the Spanish Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—There is a good deal of excitement over the Cuba-Spain trouble, but it is believed it will subside without any material result beyond an advance in gold. I learn from the best sources that whatever attitude may be assumed by Spain, whether for effect at home, or in earnest, there will be no back down from the position our Government has taken up to this time on the Cuban question. In this resolve the President himself stands firmest, and he is backed by nearly all the Cabinet except Secretary Fish, who is dreadfully alarmed about Spain sweeping our commerce from the sea.

Rawlins' Successor.

It is given out that no regular appointment will be made of a successor to the late General Rawlins, as Secretary of War, until after the annual report of the department has been made up. General Sherman's familiarity with the intricate details of the administration of that branch of the Executive Department is the reason for this delay in the selection of Rawlins' successor.

A Presidential Guest.

Among the speakers announced to be present at the opening of the new hall of the Young Men's Christian Association here on the 30th is George H. Stuart, of your city. Mr. Stuart, it is said, will be the guest of the President during his visit here.

The Grand Army of the Republic

has ordered a special session of the National Council of Administration, to be held in New York, at Booth's new theatre, on the fourth Wednesday of October. A number of important subjects will be submitted for action at this meeting, among which will be an extension of the time for the muster beyond the first day of September, to old comrades.

A large number of

Claims Growing Out of the Late War

are now under investigation in Richmond before U. S. Commissioner Cahoon, and the Department here feels great interest in the result. The United States is represented by Hon. Robert S. Hall, late a member of Congress from New York. Some of the Virginia papers are evidently not yet as well reconstructed as they might be.

The Virginia Senatorship.

General Robert Williams' name has been mentioned in connection with the United States Senatorship from that State, and the Fredericksburg *Herald* and other papers demur to the sentiment expressed by the Richmond *Dispatch*, that he ought to be elected because of his faithful devotion to his country and flag during the war. The papers opposing General Williams say that, while this may prove no objection to his selection, it certainly constitutes no claim upon Virginia.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Lieutenant Socrates Hubbard is ordered to the Nipsic, and Paymaster W. W. Wilbamis to the Albany; Lieutenant-Commander Yates Stribbling is detached from the Albany, and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon Charles Martin is detached from the Albany, and ordered to the Severn, and as Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Squadron; Surgeon William Johnson is detached from the Boston Navy Yard, and ordered to Washington; Paymaster W. G. Farewell is detached from the Naval Hospital at New York, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington; Paymaster George F. Cubler is detached from the Asiatic Squadron, and ordered to settle accounts.

The New Russian Minister Presents his Credentials.

The new Russian Minister, accompanied by the Secretary of State, repaired to the Executive Mansion to-day, and presented his credentials to the President, who replied to the Minister's address, and reciprocated the friendly sentiments expressed.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet assembled at noon to-day, all the members being present. This is the first Cabinet meeting at which all the members were present that has been held for nearly three months.

Appointments.

The following appointments were made by the President to-day:—

Eugene Schuyler, of New York, Consul at Revel. Devere Burr, of the District of Columbia, a member of the Board of Trustees of the House of Correction for Boys.

$4,000,000 of Gold to be Sold in New York.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Secretary Boutwell has ordered the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell $4,000,000 of gold to-morrow and to purchase $4,000,000 of bonds.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 24—1 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities firmer at better prices; 5-20s of 1862, 82¾; 1865s, old, 82; 1867s, 81; 10-40s, coupon, 74½; Erie, 25¾.

LONDON, Sept. 24—1·30 P. M.—Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Manchester advices are less favorable, and cause a dullness in the Cotton market. Stock of cotton afloat 430,000 bales, of which 4500 bales are American.

Receipts of Wheat for the past nine days 50,000 quarters, 30,000 of which are American. California wheat, 10s. 8d.; red Western, 9s. 4d.@9s. 6d. Corn, 29s. 9d. Beef, 90s. Chese, 62s. 6d. Bacon, market bare.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—Cotton dull and unsettled; nominally 28c. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $8@9·25; City Mills superfine, $6·25@6·50; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; family, $8@10·75; Western superfine, $6@6·25; do. extra, $6·50@7; do. family, $7·25@8. Wheat dull, irregular, and unsettled; sales of prime red at $1·50@1·55. Corn firm; prime white, $1·28@1·30; yellow, $1·20@1·24. Oats, 60@65c. Rye, $1·10@1·20. Mess Pork quiet at $33@33·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 19¼c.; clear do., 20¼c.; shoulders, 16¼c.; hams, 24@25c. Lard firm at 19½@20c. Whisky in light supply at $1·24@1·25.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

OLD MERCANTILE LIBRARY BUILDING, FIFTH AND LIBRARY STREETS, September 23, 1869.

ORDER No. 2.

I. The Club will assemble at Headquarters, FRIDAY, September 24, 1869, at 6 P. M., sharp, to proceed to Germantown to participate in the grand Union Demonstration for Geary and the entire Republican ticket.

II. Tickets for the round trip 30 cents, to be had at the Hall during the day and evening of the 24th.

III. Equipments can be had at the Hall day and evening.

By order of GEORGE TRUMAN, JR., Chief Marshal.

JOSEPH K. McCAMMON, CALEB B. KIMBER, Ass't Marshals. 9 23 2t

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1869.

Coupons due November 1, 1869, will be paid at this office on presentation, with a rebate of 6 per cent. per annum in gold from the face value of the coupons.

GEORGE EYSTER, Assistant Treasurer United States.

9 24 3t

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. JOHN McMILLAN, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, Pa., is expected to preach in this church on next Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock, and also in the evening at 7½ o'clock. 9 24 2t*

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department. Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 fmw 15t

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Financial Crash in New York—Brokers Repudiate their Contracts—The Creditors Clamorous—One "Bull" Short $5,000,000.

The Bulls and Bears Using Pistols.

FROM NEW YORK.

[FIFTH SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

Reported Failures of Prominent Brokers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—3·30 P. M.—Great excitement prevails over the reported failures of Trevor & Colgate, Manning & De Forrest, William Heath Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., William Belden & Co., and Speyers, the noted gold broker, who is said to have been $5,000,000 short this morning when the advance began.

Creditors Clamorous.

The offices of these firms are besieged by anxious crowds, clamorous for a settlement of differences. Belden has an officer protecting him.

Fisk, Jr., Threatened.

Fisk, Jr., is in the background. Violent threats are made against him.

[LATER.]

Contracts Repudiated.

Smith and Gould, Martin & Co. repudiate all contracts. The excited crowd in the street urge the victims to extreme measures.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—3 P. M.—Gold steady at 133¾. 3·20 P. M.—Gold, 134¼.

[SIXTH SPECIAL DESPATCH.]

Debtors in a Bad Fix.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—4 P. M.—There is considerable fighting going on in Broad street. Several persons have been roughly handed. Several excited individuals flourish pistols, and quite a number of shots have been fired.

Those reported as having failed and who refuse to settle their contracts, are taking refuge wherever possible. Squads of police have arrived on the scene to quell the disturbance, and protect the threatened brokers.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 24—4·30 P. M.—Five-twenties of 1862, 82¾; 1865s, old, 82½; 1867s, 81; 10-40s, 74½. Erie, 25¾; Illinois Central, 93.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Corn, 29s. 6d. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 4d. @9s. 5d.

The City of Antwerp, hence for New York to-day, took out $234,000 in specie.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers and Retailers of

CARPETINGS

Of every description.

FALL IMPORTATIONS.

NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,

In original and exclusive patterns.

1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,

Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.

1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,

All the newest styles.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.

AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,

Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH STREET,

9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW STYLES

OF

CARPETINGS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 6 1m Two doors below Ninth, south side.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNELIUS & BAKER was dissolved by mutual consent on July 2, 1869.

The business of the manufactory will be settled and closed by ROBERT CORNELIUS, at No. 821 CHERRY Street, and that of the store by ISAAC F. BAKER, at No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ISAAC F. BAKER,
WILLIAM C. BAKER,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. BAKER,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869.

The undersigned, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm name of CORNELIUS & SONS.

Having purchased the factories (No. 821 Cherry street and Fifth street near Columbia avenue) and all the machinery of the late firm, we are prepared to continue the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., at No. 821 CHERRY Street, Philadelphia.

ROBERT CORNELIUS,
ROBERT C. CORNELIUS,
JOHN C. CORNELIUS,
CHARLES E. CORNELIUS.

Philadelphia, September 2, 1869. 9 2 1m

CRAWFORD ARNOLD and ROBERT C. BAKER, late of CORNELIUS & BAKER, have this day formed a copartnership under the name of ARNOLD & BAKER. Having purchased the entire stock of goods of the late firm of Cornelius & Baker, at 710 CHESNUT Street, they are prepared to continue at that place the sale of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Bronzes, etc. 9 2 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp5

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p5